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Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

Heft 16

A GRAMMAR

of the

DIALECT OF KENDAL

(Westmoreland)

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

With Specimens and a Glossary

by
T. O. Hirst



Heidelberg

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1906

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Preface.

The following treatise on the modern dialect of Kendal was originally written as a dissertation for the Honours School of English language and literature of the Victoria University. It has since been enlarged and rearranged.

I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld, Professor of the English language at the University of Liverpool, for the idea of writing a treatise which would outline as accurately as possible the phonological features of this dialect. I may add that I owe much in the arrangement and general system of the work to Mr. Wyld; as well as one or two etymologies, and help in the phonetic exposition.

The phonetic transcription used, is partly based on Sweet's Broad Romic. When necessary I have used his Organic Symbols.

There is no doubt that the native element in this dialect is of Northern, rather than of Midland origin. In several cases it is only possible to trace back the dialect forms to a distinctly Northumbrian type.

In giving the Old and Middle English forms of the modern words, I have therefore, as far as possible, adduced, for the former the old Northumbrian, for the latter, northern forms from such texts as *Cursor Mundi*, *Havelok*

the Dane, and the Towneley Plays, and Glossaries like the Catholicon, and Levins. The broad features of the dialect, when compared with the Midland dialects of Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Cheshire, show it to be decidedly Northern.

From the 15th century onwards, borrowings from the literary language have taken place, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Scandinavian element, which seems to be mostly E. Scandinavian in origin, amounts to about one eighth of the whole. The words borrowed have evidently been taken direct from the Danish population, and not from the literary language; one or two words however, such as *fēl* sb. fell, and *fūs* sb. waterfall, seem to be of Western origin, as they do not occur at all in E. Scandinavian. The Romance element amounts to one eleventh of the total number of words. There are very few words from this source that are not also in use in Polite English. Only about a dozen words are of undoubted Celtic origin — i. e. about one hundredth of the entire vocabulary.

I must here express my indebtedness to the Rev. J. Sephton, M. A., Honorary Reader in Icelandic, for valuable help in dealing with the Scandinavian element, and for the loan of books otherwise inaccessible.

I am moreover indebted to Mr. Amos Graveson for a list of Bird Names in use in Kendal, which I have incorporated in my own list, but have distinguished forms strictly belonging to Kendal by the addition of the letter K.

Gateacre, Liverpool 1905.

T. O. Hirst.

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Bibliography.

I. List of Texts and Glossaries consulted with abbreviations.

Middle English Texts and Glossaries.

- Alex. Sk. = The Wars of Alexander. EETS. (ES.) 47.
Bruce = Barbour's Bruce. EETS. (ES.)
Cath. = Catholicon Anglicum. EETS. 75.
CM. = Cursor Mundi Part VI. EETS. 99.
Compl. Scot. = Complaint of Scotland Part II. EETS. (ES.) 18.
Gaw. = Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. EETS. 4.
Hav. = Havelok the Dane. EETS. (ES.) 4.
Horn. = King Horn. EETS. 14.
Lev. = Levins Manipulus Vocabulorum. EETS. 27.
Prk. Cons. = Hampole Pricke of Conscience.
Pr. P. = 'Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum Lexicon Anglo-Latinum' etc. recens Albertus Way. Londini Sumptibus Soc. Camdenensis. MDCCCXCIII.
Ratis R. = Ratis Raving. EETS. 43.
Towne = The Towneley Plays. EETS. (ES.) 71.

Modern English Texts and Glossaries.

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W. Dickinson. EDS. 20.
Gibson = Folk speech, Tales and Rhymes of Cumberland and districts adjacent, by Alexander Craig Gibson FSA. London and Carlisle 1869.
Hirst, Anglist. Forschungen 16.

- Hargreaves** = A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington (Lancashire), by Alexander Hargreaves. (Anglist. Forsch. 13.) Heidelberg 1904.
- Heslop** = Northumberland Words, a Glossary by R. Oliver Heslop EDS. 66.
- Holderness Gloss.** = Glossary of Holderness Words, by F. Ross, R. Stead, and T. Holderness. EDS. 85.
- N. and M.** = Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect, Nodal and Milner.
- Peacock** = Glossary of the Dialect of the Hundred of Lonsdale, North and South of the Sands in the County of Lancaster, by the late Robert Backhouse Peacock. Ed. by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. London 1869.
- Robinson** = Glossary of Mid Yorkshire Words, by C. Clough Robinson. EDS. 14.
- Wright Windh.** = A Grammar of the Dialect of Windhill, by Joseph Wright MA. Ph. D.
-

II. List of books of reference.

- Aasen** = Norsk Ordbog Christiania 1874, by Ivar Aasen.
- Björkman** = Scandinavian loanwords in Middle English, by Erik Björkman Ph. D. 1900.
- Brate** = Nordische Lehnwörter im Ormulum, von Erik Brate in Paul Braunes Beiträgen X.
- B. T.** = An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Joseph Bosworth DDFRS. Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Edited and enlarged by T. Northcote Toller late Fellow of Christ's College Cambridge, and Smith Professor of English in the Owens College Manchester.
- Bülb.** = Altenglisches Elementarbuch, von Dr. Karl D. Bülbring. Heidelberg 1902.
- C. and V.** = An Icelandic-English Dictionary based on the manuscript collections of the late Richard Cleasby. Enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson MA. Clar. Press Oxford 1874.
- Cook** = A Glossary of the old Northumb. gospels, by A. S. Cook.

- Curtis = An investigation of the Rhymes and Phonology of the Middle-Scotch Romance *Clariodus*, by F. J. Curtis. *Anglia* XVI, p. 387, XVII. 1 etc. and 125 etc.
- Ellis E.E. Pron. = Early English Pronunciation, by Alexander Ellis.
- F. and R. = Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog. Av J. C. Ferrall og Thorl. Gudm. Repp. Copenhagen 1845.
- Fick = Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen, sprachgeschichtlich angeordnet von August Fick, Dr. Phil., Band III. Göttingen 1874.
- HES. = A History of English sounds, by Henry Sweet. Oxford 2nd Ed. 1888.
- Hupe = Cursor Studies and Criticism on its Dialects and its Manuscripts, by Dr. H. Hupe. EETS. 101.
- Kaluza = Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, von Dr. Max Kaluza, II. Teil. Berlin 1900.
- Kluge = Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Straßburg.
- Lind. = Glossar zur Alt-Northumbrischen Evangelienübersetzung in der Rushworth-Handschrift, (die sogenannte Glosse Rushworth 2), von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1897.
- Lind. Durh. Rit. = Die Sprache des Rituals von Durham, von Uno Lindelöf. Helsingfors 1890.
- Luick = Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte, von Karl Luick. Straßburg 1896.
- Luick *Anglia* XVI = Beiträge zur englischen Grammatik II, *Anglia* XVI pp. 451, 508.
- Morsb. = Mittelenglische Grammatik, von Lorenz Morsbach. Halle 1896.
- NED. = A New English Dictionary on historical principles, edited by James A. H. Murray. Oxford Clar. Press 1888 ff.
- Noreen Abriss = Abriß der urgermanischen Lautlehre mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die nordischen Sprachen zum Gebrauch bei akademischen Vorlesungen, von Adolf Noreen. Straßburg 1893.
- Skeat Etym. Dict. = An etymological Dictionary of the English Language by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat MA. Oxford Clar. Press 1882.

Stratmann-Bradley == A Middle English Dictionary containing words used by English writers from the 12th to the 15th century, by F. H. Stratmann. A new edition rearranged, revised and enlarged by Henry Bradley. Oxford Clar. Press 1891.

Wall == A contribution towards the study of the Scandinavian element in the English Dialects, by Arnold Wall. *Anglia* XX, p. 46 ff.

WW. == Anglo-Saxon and Old-English Vocabularies, by Thomas Wright. Esq. MA. FSA. Hon MRSL. 2nd Ed., edited and collected by Richard Paul Wülcker. London 1884.

Wyld Gutturals == A contribution to the history of Guttural Sounds in English, by Henry Cecil Wyld. Trans. Phil. Soc. 1899—1900.

Chapter I.

Pronunciation.

§ 1. The dialect of whose phonological position I propose to treat in the following work, is spoken in the country lying around Kendal in S. Westmoreland. According to Ellis's classification, it belongs to the West-Northern division, corresponding to D. 31 variety 111.

Its boundary lines include on the north side Tebay (*Tɪbə*) and Staveley (*Stɛvli*), but neither Shap (*ʃap*) nor Orton (*Ōtn*). To the west it is bounded by the country close to Lake Windermere and by the towns of Windermere and Bowness, which, from the dialectologist's point of view, are of no interest. To the south on the Cartmel side it does not extend much farther than Whitbarrow (*Hwɪtbərə*), but on the other bank of the Kent it reaches to Kirby-Lonsdale (*Kɜrbi-Lɒnzdl*). To the east it is bounded by the mountain country between the Grayrigg (*Grɛrrɪg*)-Tebay (*Tɪbə*) valley and the Garsdale (*Gazdl*) and Hawes (*Hōz*) valleys in Yorkshire. In the town of Kendal itself the dialect is less pure and reliable than outside, though as a rule the actual sounds in use are identical.

§ 2. I have obtained almost all my information as to this dialect from Mr. Roger Capstick, a farmer by occupation, now resident in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Mr. Capstick is a native of the Kendal district, having

been born at Low Park Farm, some six miles north of Sedbergh (*Sēdbər*), in 1849. Until three years ago he resided at Low Park, never having been further away from Kendal than Penrith (*Pjərəp*) and Appleby (*Aplbi*). Mrs. Capstick was born just outside Sedbergh, her father being a native of Coatley (*Kōtli*) in the vicinity and she has likewise remained in the Kendal district, until the family came to Liverpool. Mr. Capstick has preserved the dialect as spoken in his youth admirably, and has only to a slight extent been influenced by the speech of the people from other parts.

Vowels.

§ 3. The Kendal dialect contains eleven simple vowel sounds.

Note. The classification used is that of Dr. Henry Sweet.

	Wide		Wide Round
	Front	Back	Back
High	* f = i (§ 4)	* ɫ = u (§ 8)	* ɯ = y (§ 11)
	Front	Mixed	
Mid	*** ɛ = e (§ 5 and 6)	* ɤ = o (§ 7)	
	Back		
	*** ɯ = a (§ 9 and 10)		
	Back		
Low	* ɔ = o (§ 12)	*** ɤ = o (§ 13)	
	Narrow		
High	*** fɪ = i (§§ 14 and 15)	Mid * ɨ = a (§ 16)	
	Round		
Mid	** ɨ = o (§ 17).		

Note. Of these * occurs only short, ** only long, and *** both long and short.

There are also the following diphthongs:

- a) with y (ʏ) as second element *iy* (§ 18), *ey* (§ 19),
yu (§ 20), *ay* (§ 21).
- b) with *i* (ɪ) as second element *ai* (§ 22), *ei* (§ 33),
oi (§ 24).
- c) with *ə* (ʌ) as second element *ia* *ēə* (§ 24), *ua* (§ 25).

§ 4. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-wide as in Polite English *spin*. It occurs in all positions, both stressed and unstressed though occasionally *i* (ɪ see § 14) takes its place. Examples: *bīnd* vb. bind, *fīf* sb. fish, *hwīk* adj. living, *gīmlək* sb. gimlet, *hīndər* adj. hinder, back, *gīldərt* sb. hairnoose, *sīkl* sb. sickle, *spīnk* sb. chaffinch.

§ 5. *e* (ɛ) is the mid-front wide as in Polite English *hen*. Examples: *dēg* vb. water, *ēg* sb. egg, *ēks* vb. ask, *ēlm* sb. elm, *mēn* sb. men, *sēbm* num. seven, *spēlk* sb. rib of a basket, *wēpm* sb. weapon.

§ 6. *ē* (ɛ̃) is the long form of *e*. It resembles French wide *ê*, but probably has the lips less open. In one or two words, it becomes *ei* (ɛɪ) the mid-front-narrow raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthongisation is not found before consonants (e. g. *kei* sb. key, *nēktei* sb. necktie, *ei* interj. eh?) Examples: *dē* sb. day, *dēl* sb. dale, *grē* adj. grey, *hēl* sb. hail, *lēt* vb. seek, *slē* vb. slay.

§ 7. *ə* (ʌ) is the mid-mixed-wide as in the Scotch *bird* (*bərd*) and occurs only before *r*. Occasionally in the word *mərɪ* (adj. merry) *ə* is advanced to ʏ. This probably is Ellis's *e*^o (see § 76 and Ellis E. E. Pron. V 80 721*). Examples: *bərd* sb. bird, *bərɪk* sb. birch, *dərt* sb. dirt, *gərt* adj. great, *hərd* vb. hoard up, *ərp* sb. earth, *wərk* vb. work.

§ 8. *ɔ* (ɔ̃) is the high-back-wide slightly advanced, and occurs after *r*. Occasionally it is heard after

r alone, as in *rɔdl* sb. riddle, and *rɔn* vb. run, but more usually after a consonant followed by *r*. Examples: *brɔk* vb. break, *brɔst* vb. burst, *trɔnl* sb. wheel of wheelbarrow, *frɔst* vb. thrust.

§ 9. *a* (ɜ) is the mid-back-wide slightly lowered, and occurs in all positions, except before *r* + consonant, where it undergoes half-lengthening to ɜ: e.g. *hard*, *mark*, *park*. *r* is often dropped in this combination and then ɜ: becomes *a* (ɜ:). In the combination *arə* *a* is always ɜ:, but in *ar* it fluctuates between ɜ: and ɜ:. Examples: *aks* sb. axe, *bad* adj. bad, *faðər* sb. father, *laf* vb. laugh, *man* sb. man, *say* sb. song, *sparə* sb. sparrow, *tar* sb. tar.

§ 10. *ā* (ɜ:) is the lengthened form of *a*. It is deeper than Polite English *ā* (ɜ), but the deepness is not so marked as in Swedish *ā* (ɜ). Occasionally it is slightly advanced to ɜ:, but this pronunciation is not common. Examples: *ald* adj. old, *dāb* vb. daub, *krāl* vb. crawl, *mā* vb. mow, *sā* vb. sow, *spār* vb. spare.

§ 11. *ɥ* (ɪ) is the high-back-wide with underrounding, but this underrounding is not so clear as in Swedish *ū* (ɪ). Examples: *byl* sb. bull, *grɥnd* sb. ground, *krɥdz* sb. curds, *mɥd* sb. mud, *mɥðər* sb. mother, *stɥf* sb. stuff, *wɥml* sb. auger, *wɥrþ* sb. worth.

§ 12. *o* (ɔ) the mid-back-wide-round only occurs in syllables which have not the main stress. In studied speech it passes into *ɥ* (ɪ) the high-back-wide. Examples: *wino* vb. winnow, *hwar ðɛ ko frɛ* where they come from.

§ 13. *ɔ* (ɔ) is the low-back-wide-rounded as in Polite English *not*. In one or two words it is narrowed to ɜ e.g. *ɔf*, *ɔn*. Examples: *bɔrn* p. p. born, *bɔrþ* sb. broth,

həlɪn sb. holly, *hɔrn* sb. horn, *jɔk* sb. yoke, *kɔrn* sb. corn, *kroʃt* sb. croft, *pɔdʒɪf* sb. porridge.

§ 14. *i* (ɪ) is the high-front-narrow as in French *ici*. It only occurs in a few words. *Him* (him) when stressed often has *i* (ɪ), otherwise it has *ɪ*. In *hil* (hill) the narrow vowel is common, but not invariable. In the following words *i* is always narrow. Examples: *ibmɪn* sb. evening, *klim* vb. climb, *klin* adj. clean, *lik* vb. leak, *fɪp* sb. sheep.

§ 15. *ɪ* (ɪ̃) is the lengthened form of *i*. It is often slightly lowered in unstudied speech, becoming ([ɪ̃]). This sound has been identified as a diphthong by Ellis (E. E. Pron. V. p. 538) viz. *ei* ([ɪ̃]), but the sound I have always heard, is quite free from diphthongisation. Examples: *frɪz* vb. freeze, *ɡɪs* sb. pl. geese, *ɪ* sb. eye, *ɪ* sb. lie mendacium, *lɪt* sb. light, *rɪk* sb. smoke, *ətwɪn* prep. between.

§ 16. *ə* (ɜ̃) is the mid-back-narrow slightly lowered. Examples: *bakl* sb. good condition, *frænd* sb. friend, *rad ʊp* vb. tidy, *rənʃ* burly, thickset man, *ræst* vb. rest.

§ 17. *ɔ* (ɔ̃) is the mid-back-narrow-round with lowering. Examples: *bɔ* sb. ball, *dɔn* sb. dawn, *ɡɔst* sb. ghost, *lɔm* sb. loam, *pɔmsandə* sb. Palm-Sunday, *skɔd* vb. scald, *stɔk* sb. stalk, *wɔ* sb. wall.

Diphthongs with *u* (ɪ̃) as second element.

§ 18. *iu* (ɪ̃ɪ̃) is the high-front-wide followed by a very tense *ɪ̃* (ɪ̃). After *j*, (as in *kɪjuɪur*) it passes into the high-mixed-wide-round. In studied speech it usually becomes *ɪ̃—u* (ɪ̃ ʊ). It occurs before consonants, vowels, and in final positions. Examples: *biuk* sb. book,

dinər sb. door, *klin* sb. clew, *kriuk* sb. crook, *siu* vb. sew, *tiun* sb. tune.

§ 19. *ɛu* (ʃ1ː) is the mid-front-wide followed by a very tense *ɤu*, as in the preceding diphthong. In studied speech it passes into *ju* or *j-u*. Sometimes *ɛ-u* is heard with a distinctly vocalic second element. It is a rare sound and only occurs in final positions. Examples: *nɛu* vb. pret. knew, *brɛu* vb. pret. threw, *tʃɛu* vb. chew.

§ 20. *ɥu* (ʃ1ː) is the high-back-wide followed by a very tense *ɥu*. Examples: *brɥu* sb. brow, *gɥus* sb. goose, *hɥuf* sb. hoof, *kɥu* sb. cow, *pɥu* sb. pull, *sɥu* sb. sow, *fɥu* sb. shoe, *ʃɥuɖər* sb. shoulder.

§ 21. *au* (ʃ1ː) is the mid-back-wide followed by a very tense *u*. The first element is at times raised to 1ː, or even 1, producing a sound, which is very difficult to distinguish from *ɥu*. Examples: *dauʃ* adj. sad, melancholy, *dauɖər* sb. daughter, *gauk* sb. simpleton, *kauʃ* sb. hornless cow, *mauɖ* sb. mouth, *rauʃ* vb. poke the fire.

Diphthongs with *i* (ʃ) as second element.

§ 22. *ai* (ʃ1ːf) is the mid-back-wide-lowered followed by the high-front-wide. Examples: *aivʃ* sb. ivy, *bai* vb. buy, *haid* vb. hide, *kai* sb. pl. cows, *nain* num. nine, *sail* vb. strain.

§ 23. *ei* (ʃ1ːf). The mid-front-narrow-raised followed by the high-front-narrow. This diphthong is very rarely heard and occurs only finally. See § 6.

§ 24. *ɔi* (ʃ1ːf) is the low-back-wide-round followed by the high-front-wide and sounds the same as Polite English *ɔi*. It does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. Examples: *boil* vb. boil, *mɔidər* vb. perplex, worry, *nɔiz* sb. noise, *tɔi* sb. toy.

Diphthongs with ə (ʌ) as second element.

§ 25. *ɛə* (fʌ), *ɪə* (fʌ) are used in the Kendal dialect indifferently. In unstudied speech the first is the more usual. The first element is at times altered to the mid-front-wide raised position giving [ɛ̃]. The second element is often retracted to ʏ. In no one word have I ever known the same vowel (i.e. [ɛ̃] or [ɪ]) to be maintained all along consistently. Examples: *bɪən* sb. bone, *drɪəv* vb. pret. (he) drove, *fɪəs* sb. face, *grɪən* vb. groan, *hɪər* sb. hare, *lɪəp* sb. barn, *lɪəð* adj. loath, *nɪəm* sb. name.

§ 26. *ʊə* (ʏʌ) is the high-back-wide-round followed by the mid-mixed-wide. As in *ɪə* and *ɛə* at times the second element becomes ʏ. In a few words I have heard ʏ for ʏ, e.g. *bōat*, *kōam*, *sōal*. Examples: *kūət* sb. coat, *lūən* sb. lane, *rūəd* sb. road, *skūər* vb. scour, *snūər* vb. snore, *sūəl* sb. (boot-) sole.

Consonants.

§ 27. The Kendal dialect contains twenty-six consonants.

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Back	{ Voiceless	<i>k</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>g</i>	—	—	<i>ŋ</i>	—
Front	{ Voiceless	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>j</i>	—	—	—
Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>t</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>d</i>	—	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>
Point-Alveolar	{ Voiceless	<i>ʈ</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>ɖ</i>	—	—	—	<i>ɽ</i>
Teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>ʃ</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>ð</i>	—	—	—

		Stop	Open Cons.	Side	Nasal	Trill
Blade-Point	{ Voiceless	—	<i>s</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>z</i>	—	—	—
Blade	{ Voiceless	(<i>t</i>)	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	(<i>d</i>)	<i>ʒ</i>	—	—	—
Lip	{ Voiceless	<i>p</i>	—	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	<i>b</i>	<i>ɓ</i>	—	<i>m</i>	—
Lip teeth	{ Voiceless	—	<i>f</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>v</i>	—	—	—
Lip with back modification	{ Voiceless	—	<i>w</i>	—	—	—
	{ Voiced	—	<i>hw</i>	—	—	—

In addition to the above consonants, the stress *h* exists in Kendal, but does not occur in cases where original stress has been lost — as *Hez-to sin im? Tɛl ɔr a want ɔr*.

The consonants *m*, *n* and *l* can become vocalic, and are then treated as vowels. Their vocalic nature is indicated in the following manner — *ɱ*, *ɲ*, *ɺ*.

§ 28. The consonants *k*, *g*, *ɲ*, *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *j*, *ɸ*, *θ*, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *ʃ*, and *w* are pronounced exactly as in Polite English, though *v* seems to be partly unvoiced before unstressed *t* in the pret. *lɪvt* = lived.

r the alveolar trill is as a rule more strongly trilled than in Southern English, especially when initial. Before *v* (see § 8) the trill is usually less noticeable. It never occurs after *t*, *ɖ*.

ɾ the point alveolar trill, takes the place of the ordinary alveolar trill after *t* and *ɖ*.

t and *ɖ* the point alveolar stops occur only before the trill belonging to the same series e. g. *maɾɾ*, *faɖɾɾ*, *striɱ*.

ʒ the blade open-voiced only occurs medially and finally mostly after *d* the blade stop voiced, forming the affricate *dʒ*. *ʃ* forms a similar affricate with *t*.

ð the lip-open voiced, only occurs in the word *seðenti* num. seventy, and is sounded like the South-German *w*.

hw the lip-open-voiceless with modification, is sounded as in Scotch, but never passes into $\chi + w$ i.e. back-open-voiceless + lip-open with back-modification. When unstressed it becomes *w*. It only occurs initially.

Chapter II.

The Kendal vowels and their OE. equivalents.

i.

§ 29. Kendal *i* has the following origins.

1) ME. *i* from OE. *i*, Scand. *i* and OFr. *i* has remained, except before *m* and *n* + cons. and *ld*. This *i* (f) was originally narrow (HES. § 412) in OE., and maintained its character throughout the ME. period. In the sixteenth century it was still *i* (f) (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.), but was widened to *ï* (f) during the seventeenth.

Examples:

biþink sb. billhook. OE. bill, ME. bill. CM. 31.

flȳk sb. flicht. OE. flicce, ME. flykke. Pr. P. 167. flyke Cath. 135. flick Lev. 120, 17.

glȳsk vb. shine forth. Cf. OE. glisian, ME. glisien, also ME. glist en.

hȳlt sb. hilt, handle. OE. hilt, ME. hylt. Pr. P. 240.

kȳt sb. milking-pail. No OE. known, ME. kit. Lev. 148, 43.

kyt Bruce XVIII. 168. ODu. kitte = 'tub' (OE.

cyte may be related according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 317).

liġ vb. lie. Northumb. *licga* Cook 132, ME. *li*, *lig* CM. 3778, 2944. *lig* Townl 18/326.

pik sb. pitch. OE. *pic*, ME. *pik*. CM. 11885.

sikl sb. sickle. OE. *sicol*, ME. *sykyl*. Pr. P. 455.

sinġ sb. sinew. OE. *sinu*, ME. *sinu*. CM. 3941.

skift vb. shift, remove. OE. *sciftan*, ME. *scift*. CM. 4440.

slip vb. slip. OE. *slipan*, ME. *slipped* (pp.). Gaw. 244.

twitf bōk sb. earwig. Cf. OE. *aŋgel-twicca* WW. 320, 32, OE. **twiccan*, ME. *twicchen*. Low Germ. *twikken* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 671).

wiđi sb. bent ozier, withy. OE. *wiþiġ*, ME. *wythe*. Pr. P. 531.

hwġk adj. living. Northumb. *cwic* Cook 33, ME. *cwic* CM. 8738.

Note. *liṃ* sb. limb owes its shortness to a *b* inserted after *m* in the oblique cases in ME. In *sinġ* sb. sinew, *ġ* instead of **ai* (ME. *i*) is due to following ME. *u*. In *wiđi* sb. bent ozier, withy OE. *iġ* has hindered the lengthening of *i* (Morsb. ME. Gram. § 64).

§ 30. 2) Kendal *ġ* corresponds to Scand. *i* in the following words:

ġildert sb. hairnoose. ME. *gildert* PS. IX, 31. Aasen *gildra* 215 (Björkman 154). ON. *gildra*.

klip vb. clip shear, ON. OSwed. *klippa*, Dan. *klippe* (Björkman p. 246).

§ 31. 3) Kendal *ġ* corresponds to OFr. *i* in the following words:

fitf sb. vetch a plant. ME. *fetche* WW. 664, 24.

ġimlōk sb. gimlet. ME. *gymlocke* Lev. 158, 39. Cf. OFr. *gimbelet*.

piſimər sb. ant. ME. *pissemire* Mand. 301. OFr. *pisser*.
twilt sb. quilt. OFr. *cuiltē, coulte*.

Note. In *hwīn* sb. gorse *ī* represents Celtic *i*. Cf. Welsh *chwyn* = 'weeds'.

§ 32. 4) OE. *i* before *m*, *n* + the stops *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal.

These short forms are to be explained, as being made, either from compounds, or from the analogy of words which have *l*, *r*, or *n*, in the following syllable. E. g. ME. *limber*, *childer*, *wildernesse*, *hindern* (Kaluza § 217c), cf. Kendal *blindərz* sb. blinkers, *hinder* adj. hinder, back; *hinder* vb. hinder, *wijnſtriə* sb. a long straw. OE. *i* before *nc*, *nȝ* has remained short not only in Kendal but throughout the ME. dialects (Kaluza § 217a).

Examples:

blind adj. blind. Northumb. blind Cook 22, ME. blind CM. 184.

blink sb. gleam of sunshine. Cf. ME. *blinked* CM. 76684, *blinke* CM. (Fairf.) 1964 = 'glance' noun. This word goes back to a hypothetical OE. **blincan*, for which cf. Du. *blinken* = 'shine, smile'. The OE. *blican* is probably cognate.

kīpk sb. blow. Cf. OE. *cincunȝ* WW. 171, 39. Kinke Townl. 'I double up', 'I tie myself in a knot'. Cf. MDu. *kinken* 'pant, gasp' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 137).

kīpkof sb. whooping-cough for OE. **cinc-cōh*. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, ODu. *kiech-hoest*, cf. Du. *kinken*, and OE. *cincunȝ* above.

kīpk sb. blow, stroke. Cf. Du. *klink* 'a blow', *klinken* vb. 'clink, sound', and Dan. *klinge*. Most probably native.

frīpk vb. shrink. OE. (for-)scrinca, ME. *schrynkyn* Pr. P. 449.

tynklør sb. tinker. ME. *tinkler* Lev. 77, 12, also *tynkare* Pr. P. 496. Cf. OE. *tinclian*, ODu. *tintelen* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 644).

wind vb. wind. Northumb. *winda* Lind. 95. ME. *wind* CM. 245, 78.

windstræ sb. long straw. For OE. (Northumb.) **windelstrē* cf. OE. *windel*, ME. *windel* = 'basket', OE. *windwian* 'winnow' and Scott, 'Old Mortality' Chap. VII: bare, nothing but windlestraes, and sandy laverocks.

Note. *ɿ* in the following words corresponds to Scand. *i* + nasal cons.

klyk sb. lump of rock. Dan. *klinte*, ON. *klētr*, Norw. *klett*.

spyk sb. chaffinch. Cf. Swed. *gulspink*, Norw. *gulspikke*, Dan. *spinke* = 'a kind of sparrow' (Molbech, Dial. Lex.) (See Björkman p. 255).

These two words are clearly of Danish and not of Norwegian origin. For Norw. *gulspikke* see Aasen p. 261—262.

§ 33. 5) OE. *e* has become *ɿ* in Kendal in a few words. In Northumbrian *e* probably remained, even after the fronted consonants *ȝ*, *sc* (see Bülbring § 290, but cf. also § 296), but was raised to *i* in the ME. period before the thirteenth century, for CM. has such forms as *ȝit* and *kist* for Northumb. *ȝet* and *cest*. *i* here was probably wide, ME. *i* being wide before *p*, *s*, *n*, *t*, *f*, and *m* (HEES. 649).

Examples:

ȝit vb. get. Cf. Northumb. *onȝeta*.

ȝit adv. yet. Northumb. *ȝet* Cook 100, ME. *yit* CM. 2591, *yett* CM. 553.

klyk vb. snatch away. Cf. ME. *clekis* Alex Sk. 282 = 'plucks', also *cleke* sb. Alex Sk. 2163.

kist sb. chest. Northumb. *cest*, ME. *kist* CM. 21018 and 5617.

stȝdȝ adj. steady. For OE. **stedig* cf. OE. *steding* line, *stede*, *staðol*.

stīdl vb. walk lazily or crookedly. ME. *stedill* = 'make stand still' Alex Sk. 3977. Halliwell *steddle*. For OE. **stedelian* for **staðolojan* cf. *stapol* and *stīdī* above.
wīlō sb. willow. OE. *welig*, ME. *wilwe*. Pr. P. 528.

Note. In *gīdōr* vb. gather and *tygīdōr* adv. together OE. *æ* has become *i* via ME. *e* (cf. *gederes* Gaw. 421 and 777). This shows that *æ* had become *e* quite early in the ME. period, if it is not even older and hence the change *æ* < *e* is older than *e* < *i*. *Stīdī* sb. anvil goes back to Scand. **stedī*, cf. ON. *stedī*, Norw. *sted* Aasen p. 747. ME. *stēpi* CM. 23237. Stythy Cath. 365 *stīdye* Lev. 97. 7.

§ 34. OE. *e* before *n* + cons., ME. *e* has become *i* in Kendal in the words *bīpk* sb. bench and *stīpkī* vb. sprinkle. It is highly probable that both these words are not native to the dialect but are borrowed from some other northern dialect. *e* + *n* generally remains in the Kendal dialect. *bīpk* in all probability comes from a nominative **benc* with gen. and dat. *benēs*, *benē* which would give ME. *benk* (see Bruce 7. 238) and **benche*. Modern Kendal *bēpk* or *bīpk*, *bēnf* (with simplification of *nf* to *n*). All three forms exist in the dialect, though possibly *bēnf* is a later borrowing from polite English. Unfortunately in *stīpkī* we have no *ē* form in the modern dialect although such forms as *strenkelen* Pr. P. 479, *strenkild* Alex Sk. 3676, and *strenkling* CM. 28580, really exist in ME.

§ 35. In the words *dīp* sb. noise, ME. *dinge* Cath. 100, *fīp* vb. fling, ME. *fīngen* Alis 1111, *hīp* vb. hang; *i* is generally believed to represent Scand. *e* (cf. ON. *dengia*, *fīngia*, *hengia*), but Björkman (p. 207) thinks it highly improbable that *e* should have become *i* in ME., seeing that there are so few traces of it to be found. For *ding* he conjectures a Scand. **dinga*, cf. OSwed. *diunga*

= *dingwan. Murray (NED. see *ding*), likewise doubts the probability of the change *en* < *in*.

§ 36. OE. *y* was unrounded to *i* (f) in the ME. period and was widened to *ī* (f) in the 17th century (Ellis, EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) and has remained so in Kendal till the present day.

Examples:

biznas sb. business. ME. *businessse* Pr. P. 37; cf. OE. *bysig*.

brig sb. bridge. Cf. OE. *brycg*, ME. *brig*. CM. 8945.

myt adv. much. OE. *mycel*, ME. *miche*. Alex Sk. 5602.

plyustilt sb. plough handle. OE. *stylte*.

ſylf sb. shelf. OE. *ſcylf* (Bl. Homs 27), ME. *schelf* Pr. P. 448.

Note. In *kīnlīn* sb. fuel *ī* has its origin in Scand. *y*. Cf. OIc. *kyndill* = 'torch', OSwed. *kyndill messe* (Ihre) both derived from OE. *candel*, itself from Lat. *candela*. Cf. ME. *kindling* CM. 19389, Alex Sk. 3292.

OE. *y* has become *ī* in *wiſ* vb. wish, *þīml* sb. thimble.

§ 37. OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) has become *ī* in the words *īver* adv. ever, *īv(a)rī* adj. every, *nīver* adv. never, and *ſīpord* sb. shepherd; representing ONorthumbrian *æfre*, **æferilc*. *næfre* and Anglian *scēp* (see § 87). This *æ* (f) became *ē* (f) in the ME. period and was raised to *ī* (f) before the sixteenth century, and then shortened to *i* (f) and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 38. OE. *ī* has become *ī* in Kendal in the words *ſiftī* num. fifty, *ſiftīn* num. fifteen, and *stīf* adj. stiff. Here *ī* was shortened to *i* (f) in the ME. period and widened to *ī* (f) in the seventeenth century.

§ 39. Words of uncertain origin.

ſīdʒ vb. fidget, *ſīkə* vb. laugh heartily, *ſīlp* vb. yelp, *mīzl* vb. drizzle, *penīwig* sb. small round cake (ME. *whig*)

= whey), *piġġin* sb. small wooden bowl with handle to it, *stiġ* sb. potato-row, *swiġ* vb. make (ones way) as *swiġin* ə *wē* *up*. *swindġ* vb. singe, *twiġ* vb. pass the thumb or fingers over one another.

tʃiġ sb. cat.

ġ.

Kendal ġ has the following origins.

§ 40. OE. *e* (ġ) both with and without nasal combinations has in most cases remained short during the ME. period till the present day, in Kendal. In *slēd* sb. sledge from ME. *slēde*, OE. **sleda*; ġ instead of *ġə* is due to early shortening probably arising from a compound in which sled was the first member.

Examples:

ġbri adv. straight, direct (e. g. *liuk ġbri ġondə*). Northumb.

efne Cook 45. *ġlar* sb. alder tree. OE. ellarn.

fetl vb. get ready, put in order for OE. **fetlian*, ME.

fetlen (see Wall p. 79), cf. OE. *fetel* = 'belt, girdle'.

ġest sb. yeast. Northumb. **ġest*, ME. *jest*. Cath. 426.

neġ sb. (duck)bill. OE. *nebb*, ME. *neb*. Alex Sk. 807.

slēd sb. sledge, for OE. **sleda*, ME. *slēde*. Pr. P. 458. Cf.

MDu. *slede*, *slide*, OHG. *slito*, ON. *sleðe*. (Stratm.-Brad. 555.)

spelk sb. basket-rib. OE. *spelc* = 'splint', ME. *spelke*. Pr. P. 468.

streġ adj. adv. straight. OE. *strec*, ME. *strek*. Prk. Cons. 2623.

hweġar pron. which whether (e. g. *ġlar on om hweġə ðu wilt*)

Northumbrian *hweðer* Lind 56. ME. *qveþer* CM. 8733.

hwēlp sb. puppy. Northumb. *hwelp* Lind. 55, ME. *qvelpe* CM. 18645.

hweml vb. upset. ME. *quelm* CM. 24862, *whelmyn* Pr. P. 54.

Note. *hēdȝ* sb. hedge (OE. *hege* B. T. II 525) is in all probability a loanword from either polite English or a Midland dialect.

§ 41. *ę* in the following words represents a Scand. *e*:
dęg vb. water. Norw. *deggja* Aasen p. 103, ON. *dęggua* =
 **degguja* = Prim. Norse **daupjan*.

ębm sb. object. ON. *efni*, ME. *efne*. CM. 335.

ęg on vb. incite. ON. *eggja*, ME. *eggyn*. Pr. P. 136.

eldȝn sb. fuel. Norw. *elding* Aasen 132, ON. *elding*, ME.
eyldinge. CM. 3164.

fęl sb. fell, hill. ON. *fell*, (Wall p. 99).

kęnsbak sb. 'mark by which anything can be recognised at a distance'. By popular etymology for **kenspak*, cf. Norw. *kjennespak* Aasen 358, Swed. *kännspak*, cf. ON. *spakr* = 'wise' (see Björkman p. 220 and Wall p. 108).

kęg sb. gadfly. Norw. *kęgg* Aasen 363, ON. *kęggi* (Björkman p. 284).

męldęr sb. 'a quantity of corn to be ground'. Norw. *mel-*
der Aasen p. 493. OIc. *męldr* (Björkman p. 284).

[*ęg*] *skęl* sb. eggshell. ON. *skel*, ME. *skelle* York. Plays II,
 65 (see Björkman 124).

stęg sb. gander. Norw. *stęgg* Aasen p. 747, ON. *stęgg*,
 ME. *stęg*. Cath. 367, Lev. 53, 25.

§ 42. OE. *a* (J) and *æ* (I) became *e* (f) perhaps already in the OE. period (cf. the Mercian *e*-forms, where *e* = *ɹ*+ or *ɹ*, see Bülbring § 91). This was widened to *ę* (f) in the ME. period (see HES. § 650) and has remained so ever since.

Examples:

bęk sb. brook. OE. *bæc*, ME. *becc*. CM. Gött. 8946 (see Björkman p. 144).

ęfter prep. after. OE. *æfter* Lind. 2, ME. *after* CM. 493.

esp sb. aspen. OE. *æspe*, ME. *espe*. Cath. 117.
ef sb. ash(-tree). OE. *æst*, ME. *esche*. Cath. 117.
gem sb. game. Cf. OE. *gæmnian*, ME. *game*. CM. 10564.
gev vb. pret. gave. OE. *gæf*, ME. *gaf*. CM. 17136.
(kāt-)hek sb. 'tailboard of a cart'. OE. *hæcc*, ME. *hek*.

Towne 126/305.

heltar sb. halter. OE. *hælfter*, ME. *helter*. Cath. 182.
hesp sb. hasp. OE. *hæsp*, ME. *hespe*. Cath. 188.
hev vb. have. OE. **iē hafa*, ME. *haf*. CM. 430 etc.
hezl sb. hazel. OE. *hæsel*, ME. *hesyl*. Pr. P. 288.
jæt sb. gate. Northumb. *ǣt* Lind. 31, ME. *gate* Towne
 53/40, CM. 1264, Cath. 425.
sək sb. sack. OE. *sæc*, ME. *sek*. CM. 4859.
skel sb. scale. OE. *sceale*, ME. *scale*. Cath. 320.
weltar vb. stagger about. Cf. OE. *wealtan*, MHG. *walzen*.
weltar is for OE. **wæltrian*, cf. ME. *weltrand* Bruce
 III, 719.
wef vb. wash. OE. *wascan*, ME. *wesche*. CM. 27547, also
wasch CM. 15219.

Note. In *kæt* vb. cast ON. *a* has become *ē*. Cf. ON. *kasta*.

§ 43. OE. *e* + *n* + consonant has remained in Kendal in the following words:

bend vb. bend. OE. *bendan*, ME. *bende*. Pr. P. 30.
beyk sb. bench. (See however § 34.)
end sb. end. OE. *ende*.
send vb. send. OE. *sendan*.

In *glent* vb. look up, and *mēns* sb. kindness, hospitality, *ē* is of Scand. origin representing orig. *e*. For the former cf. ME. *glenten*, Swed. *glänta* (Björkman 241), for the latter ME. *menske*, Trist. 2118, ON. *menska* = 'humanity', OSwed. *mænska* = 'goodness', ODan. *meniske*, *menske* 'kindness, goodwill' (Björkman 189.)

In *tent* sb. tent *ē* represents OFr. *e*, cf. OFr. *tente*.

§ 44. OE. *a* + nasal + consonant has become

ɛ in Kendal in a few words. In such positions *a* otherwise remains unaltered; e. g. *land* sb. 'land', *rayk* adj. 'rank, close together', *tayz* sb. 'tongs'.

Examples:

bilep vb. belong. OE. **belanġian*, cf. *lanġian*. MDu. *belangen* = concern.

fend vb. provide for (anything). OE. *fandian*, ME. *to fande* = *conari*, *niti*. Cath. 122.

þepk vb. thank. OE. (WS.) *þancian*, Northumb. *þonciġa*. Cook 198. ME. *thank* CM. 5302.

ðen adv. then. Northumb. *ðonne* Cook 195, ME. *þan* CM. 67, *þen* CM. 300.

§ 45. OE. (Northumb.) *ē* and *æ*. [ʰ (and ʰ) were levelled under *ē* in the ME. period and shortened later to *ɛ*, which sound they still possess.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ɛ* (WGmc. *a*).

blēðor sb. bladder. Northumb. **blēðer*, ME. *bleddyr*. Cath. 34.

brēþ sb. breath. Northumb. **brēþ*, ME. *breep*. CM. Trin. 3573.

nēðar sb. neighbour. Northumb. *nēhġibur* Lind. 67, ME. *neghbur* CM. 6479.

wēpən sb. weapon. Northumb. *wēpen* Lind. 94, ME. *wēpen* CM. 7172.

II. Northum. *æ* (WGmc. **ai*—*i*).

hēlp sb. health. OE. **hælp*, ME. *helthe*. Pr. P. 235.

§ 46. In *seþm* num. seven, *seðenti* num. seventy, and *aleþm* num. eleven, OE. *eo* was simplified to *e* in the ME. period. Cf. ME. *seuen* CM. 508, *seuenti* CM. 1486, and *elleuen* CM. 4088.

§ 47. OE. *a* has become *ɛ* in the word *eks* vb. ask. Cf. *āsciġa* Cook 13, ME. *ask* CM. 595. The change in this case is probably later than with *bek* etc.

§ 48. In *gezlin* sb. gosling *ē* may represent either Scand. *æ* or OE. *e* shortened. Wall cfs. OIc. *gæslingr*. It is however quite as reasonable to derive it from a hypothetical OE. **gēs-linȝ* (for **gōs-linȝ* cf. *gōs*). Cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 63817 and 701. 8.

§ 49. *kef* sb. cowparsnip (*Heraclium spondylium*) in all probability goes back to a Northumb. **cēsē* (WS. *cȳsc*) for Gmc. **kunskiz* corresponding to Idg. **ǵnt-ki-s*. **ǵnt* is the Schwund-stufe to Idg. **ǵenut*, **ǵonat* seen in Gk. **γόνος* *γόνος* 'knee', Goth. *knuss-jan* from **knussus* Idg. **ǵnuttos*.

For Idg. *tk* = Gmc. **sk* cf. Idg. **dnt-ko* (Latin **dents* Sk. **ḍ-ḍovṛc*) with Gmc. **tunskoz*, OE. *tūsc*, Mod. Engl. *tusk*. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

§ 50. Scand. *ei* in *keḱ* vb. 'tip up (a cart)' and *reṅs* vb. rinse, became *ē* (†), which form it usually takes in Kendal, (see § 53) before it was shortened to *e*. For these two words, cf. Norw. *keika* Aasen 548 and *reinska* 592, the latter of which comes directly from the Scandinavian and not through OFr. *rincer* as Polite English 'rinse' does (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 511).

ē.

Kendal *ē* has the following origins:

§ 51. OE. *æ* + *ɜ*, *ā* + *ɜ*, *e* + *ɜ* have become *ē*. Here diphthongisation does not seem to have taken place as in most originally open syllables in ME. When *ɜ* did not follow, *ā* etc. usually becomes *ja*.

Examples:

I. OE. *æ* + *ɜ*.

dē sb. day. Northumb. *dæȝ* Cook 36, ME. *dai* CM. 390.

fēn adj. glad. Cf. Northumb. *ȝefagen* Cook 78, ME. *fain* CM. 1387.

hēl sb. hail. OE. *hægl*, ME. hail. CM. 22692.

tēl sb. tail. OE. **tæg*l, ME. taylor. Cath. 377.

II. OE. *æ* + *ɜ*.

grē adj. grey. OE. *græɜ*, ME. grai. CM. 8288.

hē sb. hay. Northumb. *hēɜ* Cook 118, ME. hai CM. 3317.

klē sb. clay. OE. *clæɜ* B. T. I. 157, ME. clai CM. 402.

hwē sb. whey. OE. *hwæɜ*, ME. whig, whay Lev. 118. 46.

III. OE. *e* + *ɜ*.

rēn sb. rain. Northumb. *reɜn* Cook 162, ME. rain CM. 1768.

owē adv. away. OE. *onweɜ*, ME. awai. CM. 297.

Note. In *flēl* sb. flail *ē* represents OFr. *ae* for older *a* + *g*.

§ 52. In a few loanwords from Literary English of the 18th century, *ē* has supplanted older *ēə*, which would ultimately give rise to *ɪə*. Some of the other local dialects, apparently less, affected by the Literary English, keep a diphthong in all cases. Of these, the most important for our purpose is the dialect of Dent (Ellis's D. 31. 111, 7) which has words like *diɔl* and *blüez* (dale and blaze) where Kendal has *d'ɪl* and *blēz* representing older *dæl* and **blæsan*. *Wēstrəl* sb. vagabond is also a loanword from 18th century Literary English. The true dialect form appears in *wīəst* vb. waste (cf. OFr. *vaster* *gvaster*).

Note. In *mēn* vb. mean from Northumb. **mæna*, *ē* instead of normal *ēə* is due to an 18th century borrowing from Literary English.

In *slē* vb. slay from OE. (Northumb.) *slāha*, **slax* became *slæx* in ME. and was subsequently lengthened to *slæx* and raised to *slē*, probably in the 18th century. But perhaps *slē* may be simply a borrowing from Literary English. (I am indebted to Mr. H. C. Wyld for this explanation of *slē*.)

Examples:

I. OE. *a*, *æ*.

blēr vb. roar (of animals). OE. **blarian*, ME. *blāren*, cf. MDu. *blaeren*.

glēz vb. glaze, make shine. OE. **glasian*, cf. OE. *glæs*, ME. *glas*. CM. 10093.

rēðər adv. rather. Northumb. *hraður* Cook 117, ME. *raþer* CM. 26566.

snēk sb. snake. OE. *snaca*, ME. *snake*. Pr. P. 461, Alis 5972.

II. Scand. *a*.

dēzd adj. dazed. Cf. ON. *dasaðr* C. and V. 96.

mēzd adj. confused. Cf. Norw. *masa* = 'be busy at any thing' 482. OIc. *masa* chatter, prattle, ME. (southern) *masedliche*. AR. 272.

Note. OFr. *a*, *ae*, and *ai* appear as *ē* in the words *ēdž* sb. age, *gē* adj. well dressed, shown fine, *rēdž* sb. rage, and *t/ēn* sb. chain.

§ 53. Scand. *ei* and *øy* have become *ē* in Kendal except where shortening has taken place, as in *kēk* and *rēns* (see § 50). Both these diphthongs probably became *ē* as early as the 16th century. There is only one case of *ē* representing older *øy*.

Examples:

blēk adj. golden yellow (of butter). ON. *bleikr*, ME. *bleike*. Hav. 470.

bētin sb. food by the way. ON. *beit*, ME. *baite*. CM. 16931.

flē vb. scare. ON. *fleyia*.

grēn sb. prong of a hay fork. ON. *græin*, ME. *gren*. Alis 654.

grēdlī adj. proper, decent, honest, etc. ON. *greiða*.

lēk vb. play. ON. *leika*.

lēt vb. seek. ON. *leita*.

skētf sb. 'badly or untidily dressed person'. Cf. ON. *skeika* = 'go astray'.

slæk vb. smear. ON. *slækia*.

slær vb. walk slowly. Cf. ON. *slor* for **slær*.

snēp vb. snub check, cut short. Cf. ON. *snœppa*, ME. *snaip*.

wēk adj. weak. Cf. ON. *veikr*, ME. *weyke*. Pr. P. 520.

a.

§ 54. Kendal *a* has the following origins.

ME. *i* from OE. *e* etc. + Scand. *i* has become *a* before *r* in Kendal by metathesis, which probably took place before the 14th century. In the 16th century we get three forms from the above mentioned *e* and *i*, viz. — *i* (ɪ), *ē* (ē), and *ȳ* (ȳ) the first of which has given Kendal *a*, the second Kendal *a*, and the third Kendal *ȳ*.

The first of these, *i* probably became *ē* (ē) in the 17th century, whereas the 16th century *e* had by then developed into *æ* (æ). In the 18th century this *ē* passed into *a* (a) by the intermediate stage of *ɛ̃*, which is heard occasionally even now, in the word *mərɪ* adj. merry. This sound I take to be Ellis's *e*^o (see E. E. Pron. V. pp. 80* and 721).

Examples:

bærd sb. bird. Northumb. *bridd* (late).

gærn vb. complain, grin. OE. *grinnian*, ME. *grennen*.

gæs sb. gristle. OE. *gristel*, ME. *girstelle*. Cath. 157. gristle Lev. 147. 81.

kærən vb. christen. OE. *cristnian*, ME. *crysten*.

Note. In *dært* sb. dirt *a* represents Scand. *i*, cf. ON. *dritr*, ME. *drit*, MDu. *drijt*. *færl* vb. slide represents a Scand. **skrilla*. Cf. Swed. Dial. *skrilla* (Wall 119).

§ 55. ME. *i* from OE. *e*, *i*, *y*, and also from Scand. *y* has become *a* in Kendal before *r*. This

i (I) was widened and lowered to *e* (E) in the 16th century and was treated in the same manner as *i* from metathesis.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*, *i* + *r*.

bark sb. birch. OE. beorc, ME. birk. Cath. 32.

farst adj. first. OE. fyrest, ME. first. CM. 8.

smark vb. smirk. OE. (WS.) smearcian B. T. IV. 887, Northumb. *smerciga, ME. smirken (Cath. 356, quoted from Stratmann-Bradley).

II. OE. *y*.

bærlər sb. 'waiter at a sheep-clipping'. OE. byrle, byrele, ME. brillare. Pr. P. 51. Cf. beran.

stør vb. stir. OE. styrian, ME. stir. CM. 4662.

tʃærn sb. churn (for older **kærn*). OE. cyren, ME. kyrne. Cath. 204.

wærk vb. work. Northumb. wyrca Lind. 99, ME. wirk CM. 1753.

Note. *hard up* vb. hoard up probably comes from OE. *hyrdian, Gmc. *hurdjan, cf. *zylden* and gold (Bülbring § 164, Anm. 1). *gærþ* sb. girth, is probably of Scand. origin. The OE. form *zyrd* has *d* (hence ME. *gürd*). There is a ME. girthe in Pr. P. 190 which is from a Scand. source, (cf. ON. *gjörþ* and *gerþ*) from which our word is descended (Björkman p. 182). In *bær* sb. whirr, bang, etc. *a* represents WScand. *y*. Cf. ON. *byrr*, Norw. *byr* (Aasen 94) = favourable wind. ODan. *bær* fair wind, ME. *byr* Towne 3/371 = rush birr Alex Sk. 711, *bir* CM. 24866 breeze (Björkman p. 205).

§ 56. In *ðer* pron. 'those' we have ME. *þir*, *þer* from ON. *þeir*. *gort* adj. 'great' from *grēat*, ME. *grēt* owes its form to early shortening to **grēt* previous to metathesis. **Grēt* would become **girt*. In *kærlu* sb. curlew *a* represents ME. *o* (corlieu) from OFr. *ou* (courlieu). The origin of *hærp* vb. limp is uncertain.

æ.

§ 57. Kendal æ (which only occurs after *r*) has the following origins.

ME. *e* from OE. and OFr. *e* and ON. *y* has become æ after *r* in a few words. *ē* (ĕ) here probably remained till the 17th century, passing into *ə* (ĭ) in the 18th and being in all probability raised to æ (1*) in the early 19th.

Examples:

I. OE. *e*.

bræk vb. break. Northumb. *breca* Lind. 12, ME. *brek* CM. 872.

stretf vb. strut. OE. *streccan*, ME. *strek*. CM. 940.

trenf sb. 'wheel of wheel-barrow'. OE. *trendel*, ME. *trendyl* Pr. P. 502 from **trindan*, **trand*, **trundon*. See Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 666.

II. OFr. *e*.

qres vb. dress. OFr. *dresser*, ME. *dressen*.

pres vb. press, persuade. OFr. *presser*.

tremf vb. tremble. OFr. *trembler*.

III. Scand. *y*.

þrest vb. thrust. Sc. *þrysta*, ME. *threst*. CM. 22683.

§ 58. ME. *i* from OE. *i* (*ie*) has become æ in Kendal after *r* in a few words. Here *ī* (ĭ) was probably lowered to *ē* (ĕ) in the 17th century, passing into *ə* later.

Examples:

brēm sb. brim. OE. *brim* = 'surge', ME. *brym*, *brim* 'margin of lake' (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 77).

brēmstn sb. brimstone. OE. **brinstan*, ME. *brinstan*. CM. 12842.

grēnstŋ sb. grindstone for OE. *grind-stān. Cf. OE. grindel = 'gnashing', ME. grindstone. Cath. 165. grynestone Lev. 168. 18.

rēdl sb. riddle for OE. *hriddel. Cf. bridder WW. 141. 12.
tʃiz-rēm 'case used in making cheese'. OE. rima, ME. rim. Pr. P. 434.

Note. *ʒ* in *prēt* vb. print corresponds to ME. *i*, OFr. *ei* (emprinter).

§ 59. Words of uncertain origin.

brækŋ-kētl sb. 'kettle used for boiling milk in cheesemaking'.
rēdstjōk sb. 'stake to which cattle are fastened in the stall'.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 60. OE. *a* both with and without the nasal combinations has remained *a* (ʃ-). In the case of the combinations *m, n* + cons. lengthening has never taken place, at least in this dialect. Scand. and OFr. *a* underwent a similar fate. Even in the words which have *ɔ* (ʃ) and *ɔ* (ʃ) in Polite English, the Kendal forms have *a*, which goes back to those *æ*-forms which existed by the side of *ɔ* in the 17th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. IV, pp. 1001—1018). Cf. *want*, *hant*. In a few words *æ* has remained short, where it would otherwise have become *ɔ* owing to the forms used being taken either 1) from the short ME. genitives and datives of *l*- and *r*-stems, as *ladl* sb. ladle. Cf. ME. bladles: OE. hlædel. *faðer* sb. father, ME. fader, OE. fæder, or 2) from the compounds as *ʃam* sb. shame, cf. *ʃamfɹəst* adj. shame-faced, ME. shamfasst.

Note. In *ask* sb. newt, *halidæ* sb. holiday, and *swap* vb. exchange. OE. *ā* was shortened already in the ME. period (cf. ME. halidai and swāppen [from swāp]). In *fat* adj. fat, *last* vb. last,

mað adj. mad, *ratf* vb. eructate, Northumb. æ (I⁺) was retracted and shortened to *a* (J⁺) in the ME. period (see Morabach, ME. Gram. § 66). In a few words Northumb. *o* and *y* became ME. *e* and were levelled under OFr. and Scand. *e* which became æ (I) before *r* in the 17th century and remained as such during the 18th becoming *a* (J) in the 19th. (E.g. *warld* sb. world, *wasen* vb. grow worse, *parlyf* adj. dangerous, *saræ* vb. serve, feed (animals), *skart* adj. with the skin knocked off, *tarn* sb. tarn, ME. *terne* (Allit. Poems Morris B. 1041), OIc. *tiðrn*, Norw. *tjörn*, *tjødñ*, *war* vb. waste, cf. ON. *veria*, *wardas* sb. weekdays ON. *hverr*.)

Examples:

aræ sb. arrow. OE. *earg*.

as-buord sb. 'box for keeping ashes in' for *ask-buord
Northumb. *asca* Cook 12, ME. *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841,
aske Pr. P. 443.

batf sb. batch. OE. *bæcc, ME. *bacche*. Pr. P. 21. Cf.
Swed. *bak*.

daft vb. stun, for OE. *daftlian, ME. *daftelen.

daft adj. foolish. OE. *gedæft*, ME. *deft*. Pr. P. 116.

fale adj. fallow. OE. *fealo*, ME. *falou*. CM. 1265.

hag vb. cut, for OE. *haccian. ME. *hacken*, *hakken*. Pr.
P. 221. Cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *hacken*.

hagl vb. bungle spoil, for ME. *hackelen. Cf. Du. *hackelen*
= mangle stammer.

laf vb. laugh. Northumb. *hlæhha* Cook 115.

lafter sb. laughter. OE. *hleahtor*.

lafter sb. brood for OE. *leahtor. Cf. *lečjan* (see Wall 109).

mælark sb. mealchest. OE. *earc*.

parak sb. paddock. OE. *pearruc*, ME. *parrok*. Pr. P. 884.

ratn sb. rat. OE. *rætt*, ME. *raton*. Cath. 300.

snaf vb. act queerly. ME. *snaffle* Lev., ODu. *snabel* (Hexham),
MDu. *snavel* = 'horses' muzzle. Cf. NHG. *Schnabel*.
Also Engl. sniff.

stak sb. stack. OE. *stacc, cf. Swed. *stack*, ON. *stakkr*; is probably related to *stjuk* = OE. *stōcc. The Ablaut relationship is Idg. *stōǵhnó: *stōǵhnó. (I am indebted to Mr. Wyld for this etymology.)

šað sb. shadow. OE. *sceadu*, ME. *schade*. CM. 20883.

šak sb. thatch. OE. *šaca*.

walf adj. tasteless, saltless. Cf. Lonsdale walla-ish Peacock 91. ME. *walhwe* Pr. P. 515.

emakeli adv. partly. Cf. Northumb. *gemæcca* Cook 88, OE. *gemæc*, ME. *makly* Pr. P. 322.

§ 61. In the words given below *a* is of Scandinavian origin.

adl vb. earn. ME. *addlenn* (Orm), ON. *øðlask*.

aş-tiuþ sb. molar tooth. ME. *axyl-tooth* Cath. Dan. *axeltand* (see Björkman 200).

blaðer vb. chatter. ON. *blaðra*.

brakn sb. bracken, fern. ME. *brakyn* WW. 644. 17, *brake* Pr. P. 47. Cf. Swed. *bräken*, ON. *berkni* = *brukni (NED. I. 1044). Björkman thinks it may be cognate with Swed. dial. *brake* = reed, *brakel* ugly bushes, nettles, thistles etc. (see p. 232).

gab sb. gab garrulity. ME. *gabbyn* (vb.) Pr. P. 183, cf. ON. *gabb* = mockery, *gabbas* vb. mock. Perhaps this word is native (Björkman p. 246).

gadfl sb. gadfly. ME. *gad* Cath. 147, Pr. P. 184, Lev. 7. 30. Cf. ON. *gaddr*, Norw. *gadd*. Aasen 204.

havør-trjød sb. oatcake. ME. *havyr* Cath. 179, ON. *hafri*, Dan. *havre*, OLG. *haboro* (cited by Wall — see Björkman 213).

kafl vb. entangle. Cf. Norw. *kavla* Aasen 107, *kavla* sb. cylinder *ib*.

rag sb. hoarfrost. Swed. dial. *raggja* mist seamist, Dan. *rog*, *raag* small rain (Wall p. 114).

saklæs adj. innocent. ON. *saklauss*, Norw. *saklaus* (Aasen).
stakær vb. stagger. ME. *stakeryn* Pr. P. 471, ON. *stakkra*.

Note. *bask* vb. *bask*. ME. *baske* (Palgrave) *basken* (Gawaine) according to Skeat. (Etym. Dict. see *bask*) is from ON. **baðask* or perhaps **bakask*. Björkman however (pp. 186 and 202) derives it from Scand. **baska* shown in Norw. *baska* = 'splash in water' (Aasen 43) and NE. dial. *bask* = 'beat severely' (see EDD. I. 177).

§ 62. In the following words *a* is of OFr. origin.

alækæ vb. vinegar.

badžær sb. small corndealer. OFr. *bladier* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 47).

frap vb. flutter. OFr. *frapper*.

kæræn sb. carrion. OFr. *caroigne*.

sakstæn sb. sexton.

tart sb. tart.

Note. In the words *brat* = apron, *krag* sb. crag, *las* sb. lass, *plad* sb. plaid, *a* is of Celtic origin.

§ 63. OE. *a* before *m*, *n* + the stops *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, has always remained short in Kendal, even where Polite English has now *ɔ* from 16th century *au*.

Examples:

bylstæn sb. dragonfly. Cf. OE. *stingan*.

ganðræn sb. gander (rare). OE. *gan(d)ra*.

hanl sb. handle.

kraml vb. crawl. ME. *crampelen*, *crampe* Pr. P. 100, OE. *crampiht*.

raþ adj. wrong. OE. *wrong*, ME. *wrang*. Iw. 3134.

raþk adj. close together. OE. *ranc*, cf. *rinc*. ME. *rank* 16040.

fyruwaþ sb. bootlace. Northumb. þwong Cook 197.

waþkl adj. weak, lax, flabby. OE. *wancol*.

Note. In *aþz* sb. 'awn of barley' *a* represents orig. Scand. *a*. Cf. ON. *oþn* gen. *agnar*. For *haþk* sb. hank cf. ME. hank tie up.

CM. 16044, Swed. *hanka*. *taŋ* is also of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *tange* 'spit'. The etymology of *rant-bōk* = 'piece of wood from which chain is suspended in the chimney for pots etc.' is uncertain Wall cfs. Dan. dial. *raan* (p. 115). In *antex* conj. 'in case' *a* represents a byform **anters* by the side of the usual ME. *aunters* CM. 454 (from OFr. *aventure*). *hant* vb. haunt and *ramp* vb. trample represent OFr. *hanter* and *ramper* ME. *hanten* Plowman's Crede 771, *rampand* CM. 7104 'ramping, climbing'.

§ 64. Words of uncertain origin.

bad adj. bad.

džanək adj. honest.

fratf vb. quarrel.

danət sb. neerdoweel.

klam vb. starve.

lagin sb. stave of a cask.

laškom sb. large comb. Cf. Mid.-Yks. *lash* = 'comb out'.

laləp sb. long, tiresome journey after anything.

maʃ sb. act foolishly.

santer vb. saunter.

slaf vb. clip a hedge.

taglt sb. scamp, scoundrel.

tʃats sb. small potatoes.

wamp sb. wasp.

ā.

§ 65. Kendal *ā* is probably in most cases a development from older *ǣ*, itself coming from 16 *c* or ME. *au*. In the case of *hwār* adv. where; ME. *ā* (CM. 1243 *quār*) seems to have persisted till the present day. *gā* vb. 'go' and *hwā* pron. who (cf. Northumb. *gaað* Cook 92 and *hwā* Cook 19), seem also to have kept *ā* throughout. In *spār* vb. spare we may have quite late lengthening of *a* before *r*. In the words *dāb* vb. 'daub', *sās* vb. *scold* and *džāndis*

sb. jaundice, an older *ȝ* (ȝ) sound has been unrounded and raised to *ā* (ȝ→+).

OE. *e* + *r* in a few words has become *ā* + *r* in Kendal, through 16th c. *æ* 17th c. *æ* and 18th c. *ā*. OFr. *e* + *r* has developed in precisely the same manner.

Examples:

I. OE. *ǣ* and *a* + *ȝ*.

a vb. owe. Northumb. *āȝa* Cook 6, ME. *āgh* CM. 1168.

an adj. own. Northumb. *āȝen*, ME. *āghen*. CM. 124.

ȝrā vb. draw. Northumb. *draȝa* Cook 41, ME. draw CM. 222.

hā in *kathā* sb. haw-thorn. OE. *haȝu*, ME. *hag*. CM. 9886.

nā vb. gnaw. Northumb. *ȝnaȝa*, ME. *gnāghe*. Hamp. Ps.

CXVIII 40*.

sā sb. saw. OE. *saȝu*, ME. *sagh*. CM. 27376.

II. OE. *a* + *h*.

sā vb. pret. saw. Northumb. *saeh* Cook 169, ME. *sāgh* CM. 886, *saug* Horn 125, 167.

III. OE. *ǣ* and *ā* + *w*.

bla vb. blow. Northumb. *inblāwa* Lind. 57.

krā sb. crow. OE. *crāwe* B. T. I, 169.

kok-krā sb. cock-crow. Cf. OE. *crāwan*, B. T. I, 169.

mā vb. mow. OE. *māwan*.

nā vb. know. OE. *cnāwan*.

rā sb. row. OE. *rāw* and *ræw*.

tāz tāstȝks 'pieces of bark used for tying twig of a broom together'. Cf. OE. *ȝetāwe*.

prā vb. throw. Northumb. **prāwa* WS. *prāwan*.

§ 66. Scand. *á* appears as *a* in the following words:

la adj. low. ON. *lāgr*, ME. *lagh*. CM. 18166.

wāmſ vb. roll about. ME. *wamlin* 'feel sick', 'nauseo' Pr. P. 515. Cf. Swed. dial. *våmla* = 'belch', Dan. *vamle* vb. 'nauseate loathe' (see Wall p. 126).

§ 67. OE. *a* + *l* + *d* appears as *a* in
ald adj. old. Northumb. *ald* Cook 8, ME. *ald* CM. 117.
hald sb. hold. See *hōd* § 83.
fald sb. yard. OE. *fal(o)d*, sheep-fold B. T. I, 270.
kald adj. cold. Northumb. *cāld* Cook 27, ME. *cald* CM. 3563.

Note. OFr. *ā* has become *ā* in *kām* adj. calm, and *pām* sb. 'palm' (of hand), *krāl* vb. crawl represents Dan. *kravle*, ON. *krafta* vb. 'paw'.

§ 68. OE. *e* + *r* has become *a* in
faðer adv. further.
hārd vb. pret. heard. Northumb. *herde* Cook 114.
hār sb. hearth.
lær vb. learn. Northumb. *leorniza* Cook 131.
tār sb. tar. OE. *teoro*, *teru*, ME. *terre*. Pr. P. 489.

§ 69. Words of uncertain origin:

drāp vb. drawl.
flāf vb. coax, flatter.
mānder vb. maunder.
māpment sb. nonsense.
trāp vb. 'wander, trapes'.

ʏ.

Kendal *ʏ* has the following origins.

§ 70. 1) OE., Scand. and Celtic *u* and also OFr. *ou* have remained short in Kendal in all positions even before the combinations *m*, *n* + consonant, where we would expect *yu* from ME. *u*. In such cases *ʏ* is due to the fact that the forms in question are either borrowed from compounds, wh. of necessity had a short vowel in

the first member, or are simply formed by analogy. OE. *u* was probably the high-back-narrow-round (ɪ) (see HES. § 412). In the ME. period both wide and narrow *u* existed side by side (HES. § 661). The Kendal wide form (*ɪ) is no doubt of ME. date, the underrounding taking place about the 17th century (HES. § 793).

Examples:

OE. *u*.

byta sb. butter. OE. *butere*.

kym vb. come. OE. *cuman*.

mud. sb. mud. ME. *mud* Pr. P. 347, cf. MLG. *modde*, *mudde*. In all probability native.

Note. *styt* vb. stutter (ME. *stotin* Pr. P. 477 'titubo' *stute* Palsgr. *stutte* Cath. 376) is probably native although no OE. forms are known. It is the Schwund-stufe to an *iu*, *au*, *u*, grade and has cognates in OIc. *stauta* = 'push', *styttu* = 'shorten' from **stutjan*, MHG. *stozen* (*stieg*).

§ 71. 2) Scand. *u* appears as *y* in the following words:

byl sb. bull. ME. *bull* CM. 10386. Cf. Dan. *bul*, ON. *buli*.

bulk sb. bulk. Cf. ON. *bulk* = 'heap', ODan. *bulk* = 'flaw in a vessel' (see Björkman p. 231).

byr sb. bure. ME. *bure* Cath. 48, *bur* Pr. P. 516. Cf. Swed. *burre*, Dan. *borre*.

gyst sb. gust. ME. *gust*. Cf. Ic. *gustr* (cf. *gjosa*), Swed. Dial. *gust* = 'flash from an oven' (Rietz) (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 249).

myl sb. dust (from peats).

Note. *Hyl* in *pigyl* 'pigsty' is probably of Scandinavian origin, no OE. forms being known although there is an OLG. (bi)-hullian. It is the same word as ME. *hule* sb. 'hut shelter' Rel. I, 224, *hul* Lev. 185, 19. Cf. ON. *hylja*, ODan. *hulle* (see Björkman p. 243). *Byf* sb. bush is probably of Scand. origin or perhaps Latin origin, cf. ME. *busk* CM. 3743, Dan. *busk*, Swed. *buske*. Björkman p. 187.

§ 72. 3) OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* have become *y* in Kendal in the words

hūt sb. hut. Cf. OFr. *hotte* from OHG. *hutta*.

kupl sb. couple. ME. *couple*, OFr. *couple*, *cople*.

munj sb. money. ME. *monie*, OFr. *monie*.

supp sb. supper. ME. *soper* Fl. and Bl. 23, *super* Hav. 1762, OFr. *super*.

Note. *y* in the words *fun* sb. fun, *kryds* sb. curds, *rub* vb. rub, *put* vb. put, is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. OIr. *foun* = delight (Skeat p. 223), OIr. *cruth* (Skeat p. 114), Gael *rub*, Gael *put* (Skeat p. 480).

§ 73. 4) OE. *u* before nasal + cons. has remained in Kendal in the words

bun(d) p. p. bound. OE. *gebunden*.

grund sb. ground. OE. *grund*.

pund sb. pound. OE. *pund*.

tumf vb. tumble. Cf. ME. *tomblyng* = juggling CM. Trin. MS. 13195, *tumbel* = dance CM. 13140.

Note. *lymp* sb. lump, is perhaps native. Cf. ODu. *lompe* rag tatter. But cf. Norw. *lymp* Aasen p. 461, Swed. *lump* Rietz also Norw. *lopputt*, Ic. *loppinn*.

In *bunf* sb. bunch, we have probably Scand. *u* before *n* + *k*. Cf. ME. *bunke* Deb. Soul and Body, Vernon MS. Ic. *bunke* pile, heap Norw. *bunke* 'heap' (Aasen p. 90), Swed. dial. *bunke* (Rietz).

§ 74. 5) OE. *y* has become *y* in Kendal in the words *sypp* sb. cowshed and *wurm* sb. worm. Here *y* (f) became *u* (i) in the ME. period (HES. § 662) via the intermediate stage of (ī). This *u* was widened to *y* in the 17th century.

Note. In *krytf* sb. crutch *y* answers to *i* in OE. *crice* (see B.T.). In this case *y* rests upon a ME. form with *ū* which is Southern or Midland and hence *krytf* is a borrowing, but an old one. The form *cryec* is a by-form, corresponding to *crice* and therefore does not represent OE. *y* from **u-i*.

§ 75. 6) ME. *o* from OE. *o* and *o* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words.

In the 13th century this *o* (j) was overrounded to *ou* (j) which became *u* (i) in the 16th and was shortened and widened to *y* (i) in the following century.

Examples:

I. OE. *o* except before *r* + cons. < *y*.

frub sb. shrub. OE. *scrobsteir* AS. Chron. 1094, also *scrobbesbyriz* AS. Chron. 1016, ME. *scrob*.

fyfl sb. shovel. OE. *sceof(o)l*.

fyt vb. shoot. OE. *scotian* B. T. IV, 889, ME. *schotien* Prk. Cons.

ybm sb. oven. OE. *ofan* WW. 201, ME. *ovene* Pr. P. 372, *oven* CM. 2926.

II. OE. *o* before *rd*, *rþ*, *rs* < *y*.

durst vb. pret. 'durst'. OE. *dorsta*, ME. *durst*. CM. 1820.

wyrd sb. word. Northumb. *word* Cook 213.

wyrþ sb. worth. Northumb. *worð*, ME. *worth*. CM. 1739.

wyset sb. worsted (derived from the place-name Worsted, cf. OE. *Wrðestede* in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. IV. Charter 785, see Skeat, Etym. Dict.).

III. OE. *o* < *y*.

blud sb. blood. OE. *blōd*.

brūðer sb. brother. OE. *brōðer*.

gud adj. good. OE. *gōd*.

mūðer sb. mother. OE. *mōðor*.

mūnþ sb. month. OE. *mōnaþ*.

rūðer sb. rudder. OE. *rōþor*.

ænuf adv. enough. OE. *genōg*.

§ 76. 7) OE. *u* has become *y* in Kendal in a few words. Here the shortening dates from about the 15th or 16th century.

Examples:

dyk sb. duck. OE. *dūce*, ME. *dooke*. Pr. P. 125.

dyv sb. dove. OE. **dūfa* in *dūfe-doppa* = 'pelicanus'. Cf. OS. *dūva*, Goth. -*dubo*, ME. *dove*. CM. 1895. *duu* CM. 10778, *dove* Pr. P. 128.

hylat sb. owl. For **ulet* cf. OE. *ule*.

kyd vb. pret. could. Northumb. *cūð* Cook 33, ME. *cuth* CM. 2009.

suk(in) vb. deceive, cheat. OE. *sūcan*, ME. *sūken*.

tysl vb. tussle. Cf. ME. *to-tūsen*, LG. *tuseln* (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 682). MĦG. *erzūsen*, OHG. *zirzūson*.

ðy pron. thou (unstressed form of *ðyu*). OE. *pū*.

§ 77. Words of uncertain origin:

būmp garn sb. a coarse woollen garn.

plyk sb. 'lungs etc. of sheep used for cat's meat'.

slutʃ sb. slutch.

wymʃ sb. auger.

o.

§ 78. Kendal *o* (ʒ) only occurs in the two words *ko* vb. come and *wino* vb. winnow, which usually appear as *kym* and *winy*.

ɔ.

Kendal *ɔ* has the following origins.

§ 79. OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, and OFr. *o* have remained *ɔ* in Kendal in close syllables except before *l* + cons. and *r* + cons.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

broþ sb. broth, soup. OE. *broþ*, ME. *brothe*. Pr. P. 53.

doke sb. dock (plant). OE. *docce*, ME. *dockan*. Cath. 103 (Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 175).

foks sb. fox. OE. *fox*, ME. *fox*. CM. 7151.

glop vb. stare. Cf. ME. *gloppend* 'frightened, dazzled'. CM. 1288 also *glope* 'surprise' Townl. 174/264. Cf. MDu. *gleopen*, OFris. *glup*, Norw. *glopa* 'gape' *gluppa* 'gape stare' Aasen p. 2289 and ON. *glupna*. Most probably native.

hog sb. sheep. ME. *hoge* Alex. Sk. 4278, *hog* CSc. 66, *hogrel* Lev. 55, 38, *hogger* 'breeder of sheep' CM. Gott. MS. 1501.

holyn sb. holly. OE. *holeȝn*, ME. *holyn*. Cath. 187.

yok sb. yoke. Northumb. *ȝeoc* Cook 91, ME. *yock* CM. 21267.

lopəd adj. congealed (of cream and blood). ME. *lopren*, *lopred* Ps. CXVIII. 70, *lopird* Prk. Cons. 489.

open vb. open. Northumb. *ȝeopniȝa* Cook 93, ME. *open* CM. 1337, *open* CM. 1760.

§ 80. II. Scand. *o* appears as *o* in

lopp pp. of *laup*, leap. ME. *lopen* Gaw. 1413, CM. 18302.

klek-hen sb. sitting-hen. Cf. ME. *cleken* = 'hatch', NE. Dial. *cleck* and *tletš* (Wright, Windhill § 73), cf. ON. *klekja*, *klakti*, Goth. *niuklahs*, Norw. *klekkja*. Aasen p. 363. *klek* probably represents **klak* (Wall p. 93/94). Björkman thinks that the forms in *tš* represent native words with *čč* **cleččan* (see p. 146).

kolop sb. slice of bacon. ME. *colloppe* Pr. P. 88. Cf. OSwed. *kollops* (see Stratmann-Bradley).

slokn vb. slake the thirst. ME. *slockens* CM. 18360, *slokyn* Townl. 138/677. Cf. ON. *slockna*, Norw. *slokna*. Aasen 706.

§ 81. III. OFr. *o* appears as *o* in *bomj* adj. pretty, *kok*

sb. cock, *promis* vb. promise. In *botf* vb. mend patch *o* goes back to ME. *o* from OFr. *ou* (bocchen : boucher). In *podif*

sb. porridge we have probably a ME. shortening of the OE. *o* in *pōtage*, *orðer* sb. order is in all probability a borrowing from Polite English. The real Kendal form would be *uprðer*.

§ 82. OE. *o* + *r* + cons. seems to have had two developments in Kendal.

1. to *uo* where *o* < ME. *o*.
2. to *o* where *o* has remained short.

The former development appears where in OE. *d* followed *r*, the latter where *n* followed. However it is possible that the second case is simply a borrowing from Polite English for a phrase exists *təmyərn et nɪt* to-morrow night. The Furness and Cartmel dialects have *uu* according to Ellis, e. g. *kuurn* (see EE. Pron. V. on D. 31, VIIb p. 629). This is said to be old-fashioned. I have seen in specimens of another Westmoreland dialect the form '*buərn*' spelt *boocarn*.

Examples:

IV. OE. *o* + *r* *n* < *o*.

born adj. born.

horn sb. horn. Northumb. horn Cook 117, ME. horn CM. 6709.

corn sb. corn. Northumb. corn Cook 30, ME. corn CM. 2148.

morning sb. morning. Cf. Northumb. *morzen* Cook 145, ME. morning.

Note. In *storkn* vb. congeal we have Scand. *o*, cf. ON. *storkna*, Norw. *storkna*. Aasen 747 (Wall p. 119). *Lord* sb. lord is borrowed from Polite English. The true Kendal form would be **lærd* (cf. Ellis V. 761 *glenfarquhar 'leerd'*). In *sorri* adj. sorry *o* represents a ME. shortening of *ō* from OE. *ā*. This is likewise borrowed from Polite English.

§ 83. OE. *a* in *hædnlī* adv. continually from **hālden-līc* became *au* in the 16th century passing into *ə* in the

17th through the intermediate stages of *jī* and *ji*. *hōd* vb. hold instead of **hāld* is due to analogy with this *hōdnlj*. A substantive *hald* 'hold' from an OE. **hāld* actually occurs — though often supplanted by *hōd*.

§ 84. OE. *o* in *fōðer* sb. fodder, and *soft* adj. soft was shortened to *ō* in the ME. period, remained such in the 16th century, (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 881 ff.) and has undergone no further change.

o in *tōf* adj. tough, and *trōf* sb. trough probably goes back to a ME. form with *ō* (j). OE. *tōh* must have become **tō^uχ* (tj)χ in the 13th century but there was probably a derivative from it **tōχ*. About the 15th century there must have been a **tūχ* from **tō^uχ* which gave rise to 16th century *tauχ* and *tau* quoted by Smith (Ellis EE. Pron. III, 906). Kendal *tōf* is to be traced back to 16th century, **tōf* from ME. *tōχ*.

§ 85. In *bog* sb. bog and *bogl* sb. ghost *o* is probably of Celtic origin. Cf. for *bog* OIrish *bocc*, for *bogl* Welsh *bwg* = 'goblin', *bwgwl* 'threat', *bygylu* 'threaten', Gael. *bocan* spectre (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 81. 'bug-bear').

§ 86. Words of uncertain origin.

skrōg sb. bushy spot, scrub. Björkman p. 132, Wall p. 118.

i.

§ 87. Kendal *i* only occurs in the words *ibmīn*, *klin*, *fip* and a few others, which latter sometimes appear with *ī* (f) (see § 14) Northumb. *æ* and *ɛ* (f and f) both became *ē* in the ME. period and this *ē* was subsequently narrowed and then raised to *ɪ* about the 15th century, shortening probably taking place in the 16th century. *fip* sb. sheep comes from Anglian *sēp* rather from Northumb. *sēp* (Bülbring § 154) which would become **faiip* in Kendal.

Examples:

ibm̃n sb. evening. Northumb. *ēfern* Lind., ME. *ēuening* CM. 6385.

klin adj. clean. Northumb. *clāne*, ME. *clēne*.

i.

Kendal *i* has the following origins.

§ 88. OE. *e* in open syllables in two words *wil* adv. well and *stwĩn* adv. prep. 'between' has become *i* instead of *ɨ̃*. This *e* was lengthened to *ē* ([*ɛ*]) in the ME. period (cf. Morsbach § 64 under 'fakultative Dehnung') and was probably so in the Dialect of the Cursor Mundi (see Hupe p. 136*). It was narrowed and raised to *i* between the 14th and 16th centuries and was certainly *i* by the 16th (cf. *bitwīn* Ellis III, 881). In *biz̃m* sb. besom we probably have a ME. open syllable (see Luick § 539) *bēseme* which was treated in the same way as in the two cases above (cf. *bisēm* Miège, Ellis IV, 1003).

§ 89. OE. *eo* ([*ɛ*]) in *friz* vb. freeze was monophthongized to *ē* ([*ɛ*]) (HES. § 642) in the ME. period and became *i* later along with *ē* from older *ē*. Northumb. *æ* in *gis* sb. geese, *gr̃n* adj. green, was unrounded to *ɛ* in the ME. period and subsequently treated in the same way as *ē* from older *ē*. *T̃m* vb. 'make empty, pour out' which Wall regards as probably native, is perhaps of Scand. origin. Cf. ON. *t̃ma* = 'make empty' from *t̃mr* = 'empty'. The OE. *t̃m* means 'free from' for which cf. OS. *t̃m̃i(g)* 'frei von', OHG. *zuomig* = 'vacans', and the senses of ME. *t̃men* and ON. *t̃mr* agree so much better than *t̃men* and OE. *t̃m* that there can be little doubt of their Scand. origin (see Björkman p. 256).

§ 90. Northumb. *ēȝ* (from older **ēoȝ* and **ēaȝ*) appears as *ɪ* in Kendal. This *ēȝ* became *ē* ([*ɛ*]) in the ME. period (but cf. Hupe p. 142* who believes that *ei* in CM. was wide) and was subsequently raised to *ɪ*, the sound it now possesses.

Sti sb. ladder has for its nearest cognate OE. *stīȝ*, which would in all probability give Kendal **stai*. Wright (Windh. § 94, 158) derives this word, and also *skrik* (cf. OSwed. *skrika*) and *tū* sb. 'tile' from original *ɪ*. It is, however, more likely that *sti* and *tū* go back to ME. **stē*, **tē* in which *ē* would naturally become *ɪ* in the 16th century (see also Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 568 on *sneak*).

Examples:

drɪ adj. 'tedious long'. Northumb. *drēȝe*, ME. *drēȝe*. Alex. 2091.

fɪ sb. fly. Northumb. *flēȝe* (Dur. Bk.), ME. *flei*. CM. 5989.

ɪ sb. eye. Northumb. *ego* Lind. 23, ME. *ei* CM. 4078.

ɪ vb. lie 'mentiri'. Northumb. **lēȝa*, ME. *lei*. CM. 689.

§ 91. Northumb. *e* + *ht* has become *ɪ* in Kendal. The old Northumb. *e* was probably lengthened after loss of *h* to *ē* ([*ɛ*]) about the 14th century and was raised to *ɪ* in the 16th. The Cursor Mundi, however, has *i* ([*f*]) + *ght*, e. g. light 293, night 390, right 1618, sight 184, ie 'half long open *i*', according to Hupe § 72. This would undergo lengthening before the 16th century and give Kendal **ai*, which is unknown in words coming from Northumb. *e* + *ht*.

Examples:

fɪt sb. flight. Northumb. **fleht*, cf. ME. *flight* CM. 9215.

fɪrɪt vb. frighten. Cf. Northumb. *fyrhto* Lind. 31.

lɪt sb. light. Northumb. *lēht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. *light* CM. 293.

lit adj. light. Northumb. *leht* Lind. 60, cf. ME. light CM. 1781.

nit sb. night. Northumb. **neht*, cf. ME. night CM. 390.

rit adj. right. Northumb. *reht* Lind. 74, cf. ME. right CM. 1618.

hwil-rit sb. wheelright. OE. **hwēlwyrhta*, ME. *whelwryght*. Cath. 415.

sit sb. sight. Northumb. **geseht*, ME. sight. CM. 184.

Note. *tait* for **tīt* is a borrowing from Polite English. Cf. ME. *tīht* beside *pīht*. Although no OE. form is known it is probably native. ON. *fēttir* (= **pihta* R) is cognate but our word can not be borrowed from it.

§ 92. Northumb. *æ* (ɪ) and *ē* (ɛ) (see Lind. Dur. Rit. p. 32) were both levelled under *ē*, in the ME. period in the forerunners of the Kendal dialect, seeing that it makes no distinction between ME. *ē* and *ē̄* (see Luick § 200) treating them indifferently as *i*, *ɪ*, *æ*, and *ē̄*. This *ē* (ɛ) was raised to *ɪ* (ɪ) in the 16th century and has remained so ever since in these cases. The shortenings to *i*, e.g. *klin* adj. 'clean', *ibm̄in* sb. 'evening', date from the 16th century, the widening of *i* to *ɪ* taking place in the 17th century (cf. Ellis, EE. Pron. IV, 1001 ff.). Where we now have *ē* as in *bleðar* sb. bladder, *neðar* sb. neighbour, the shortening probably took place in the 13th century (Morsb. § 60).

Note. OE. *ē* in *brīd* vb. breed, *kīp* vb. keep has become *ī* in Kendal. *Fītiȝs* sb. pl. footprints is probably formed from *fīt*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *æ* (= Gmc. *ai-i*).

brīd sb. breadth. WS. *brædo*, Northumb. **brædo*, ME. *brēde*. Pr. P. 49.

riþ sb. wreath. Northumb. **wræþ*, ME. wreath. Lev. 21, 323.

II. Northumb. *ē* (WGm. *a*).

dēd sb. deed. Northumb. *dēd* Lind. 17, ME. *dēd* CM. 1107 -

mēde sb. meadow. Northumb. **mēdu*, ME. *medu*. CM. 4562 -

nēdl sb. needle. Northumb. *nēdle* Lind. 67, ME. *nēdle* Pr. P. 3512.

rēd vb. read. Northumb. *rēda* Lind. 74, ME. *rede* CM. 597.

§ 93. Scand. *ei* in *riðen* adj. 'peevish, cross' (cf. ON. *reidr* = angry) became *ē* in the ME. period and was subsequently narrowed and raised to *ɪ*. Its usual development is to *ē*. In *dē* vb. die, ME. *dēgen* we may have Scand. *ey* ME. *eȝ*, or perhaps native **ea*. Cf. **dēaȝan*, Northumb. **dēȝa* for Gmc. **daujan* (see Luick § 166) which would certainly become ME. **dēgen*, 16th century **dɪ*.

a.

Kendal *a* has the following origins.

§ 94. ME. *e* after *r* from OE. *æ* and *i* has become *a*, in the words *rast* vb. rest. Northumb. *ræsta* Cook 161, ME. *rest* CM. 1079 and *ranf* sb. burly thickset man, cf. OE. *rinc*, ME. *renk* Gaw. 303. *a* in *rad* adj. red, and *frand* sb. friend represents possibly ME. *ɛ* from older *ēa*, *eo*. In all these cases *ɛ* probably remained till after the 17th century and became *ə* (ɪ) in the 18th, being narrowed to *a* (ɪ) during the 19th.

§ 95. ME. *ū* from OE. *ū* and *u* has passed into *a* in the words *kad* could, *ſad* should, *masl* sb. mussel (cf. *mūscle* Alex. Sk. 5469). In the first two cases, the unrounding is due to secondary stress. OE. *y* and *ȳ* seem to have become *ū* ME. period in a few words such as *ſatlkȳk* sb. shuttlecock, *kaslȳp* sb. rennet bag, cf. OE. *cȳs-*

lybb. The more usual development of OE. *y* is to *i* (see § 35). Here *y* (f) must have become *u* (t) at some time in the ME. period and then have been later widened and unrounded (see HES. § 798). In *rad up* vb. tidy we probably have Scand. *y* cf. Norw. *rydja* Aasen 621 (Olc. *hryðia*, see Wall § 115). OFr. *o* has become *a* via **u*, in *baʔel* sb. good condition, e. g. *i gʏd baʔl fər wark*.

ō.

Kendal *ō* has the following origins.

§ 96. OE. and OFr. *ā* before *l* + consonant remained *a* (j) until the 16th century, when they were diphthongized into *au* (Ellis EE. Pron. III p. 881 ff.) which become *̄* (j) in the 18th century through the intermediate stages of *jī* and *jī*. This *̄* was subsequently raised to *ɹ*, its present sound.

Examples:

OE. *a* + *l* + consonant.

bōk sb. rafter. Cf. OE. *bālc*, ME. *balke*. CM. 1671.

hōf sb. half. Northumb. *hālf* Cook 110, ME. *half* CM. 973.

kō vb. call. WS. *ceallian*, Northumb. **cālliȝa*, ME. *cal(l)*.

smō adj. small. Cf. OE. *smæl* = narrow, ME. *pl. smalu*.

The change of sense here is due to Scand. influence.

sōt sb. salt. Northumb. *salt* Cook 168, ME. *salt* CM. 2855.

sōv sb. salve (for sheep). Cf. WS. *sealf*, Northumb. **sālf*, ME. *salve*. CM. 27383.

stōk sb. stalk. Northumb. *stālca*, ME. *stalke*. CM. (Fairf.) 8036, Pr. P. 472. Cf. ME. *stale* = stalk, OE. *stæl*, *stēl*, Du. *steel*.

wōk vb. walk. Northumb. *wālca, WS. wealcan, ME. walke. CM. 1784.

Note. *ō* in *bō* sb. ball and *skōd* vb. scald represents OFr. *ā* before *l*, cf. OFr. *balle* (cf. OHG. *palla palli*), ME. *balle* Pr. P. 21, OFr. *eschauder*, **escalder*, ME. *scaldyn* Pr. P. 442.

§ 97. Kendal *ō* in a few words is the result of a late borrowing from Polite English. Perhaps it dates from the 18th century. Older borrowing would give rise to *ȳ*.

Examples:

<i>fō</i> sb. foe.	<i>hōlī</i> adj. holy.
<i>fōm</i> sb. foam.	<i>lōf</i> sb. loaf.
<i>gōst</i> sb. ghost.	<i>lōm</i> sb. loam.
<i>strōk</i> vb. stroke.	

§ 98. OE. medial *ow* seems to have become *ō* in Kendal, whereas final *ow* has become *au*. In the former case it has undergone practically no change until its lowering to *ō* (ȳ) in the early 19th century (Luick § 114). In the latter case *ow* probably became ME. *ou* (ȳ) not *ōw* (ȳ).

Examples are:

<i>fō</i> vb. flow.
<i>grō</i> vb. grow.

Note. In *fō* vb. shew, *ō* represents Northumb. *a*, cf. *sceawiȝa* Cook 166. In *dōn* sb. dawn cf. ME. *dawening* and *lō* sb. law, older *ā* has undergone rounding to *ō*, if these be not mere late loanwords. Very old people actually use forms like *dān*, *lā*, which have otherwise died out.

§ 99. Scand. *ou* has become Kendal *ō* in the word *gōm* sb. goodsense. Here ME. *ou* was ȳ, not ȳ or else we should get *gaum, which is unknown in the dialect. Cf. ON. *gōumr*, ME. *goum* (see Björkman p. 70).

§ 100. Words of uncertain origin:

l vb. roar (of cattle).

ṭṭer vb. thrash (barley etc.) now quite obsolete.

rook vb. die (of animals).

ju.

Kendal *ju* has the following origins.

§ 101. OE. *eo* + *w* was monophthongized to *eu* in the ME. period. This *eu* passed into *y* (ʃ) in the 16th century, undergoing diphthongisation in the latter part of the 18th century (see Ellis EE. Pron. I, p. 164, 166, 171, I, p. 796, HES. § 693).

Examples:

ju vb. brew. OE. *brēowan*.

ju sb. clew. OE. *cliwen* and *clēowp*.

ju vb. rue. OE. *hrēowan*, ME. *rēwe*. Hav. 967.

ju vb. sew. OE. *sēowan*.

ju adj. true. OE. *zetrēowe*.

§ 102. OE. *o* before the stops *t*, *d*, *k* and nasals *n* and when final with no consonant following, as become *ju* in Kendal and also *jo* (§ 38). In northern ME., *o* (ʃ) and OFr. *u* (f) had probably the same sound (see Luick, Unters. § 119) perhaps *ʃu* as in modern Swedish, which sound must have retained its peculiar character throughout the 16th and 17th centuries (Luick § 119) and was only diphthongized about a century ago. The mixed sound still exists in *kyujiur*, udder owing to the fact that 'j' hindered diphthongisation. There is no other conjecture mentioned by Luick, who thinks that *o* may have been overrounded to *o^u* (ʃu) giving 16th century *u*. This *u* would give *ju* in Kendal from older *au*.

Sweet (HES. § 693) gives *f* as the northern form of *ō* in the ME. period adding that OFr. *f* was levelled under it. In some cases this *iu* itself has passed into *ī* (§ 138) both forms being preserved, e. g. *kriuk* *kr̥jak* sb. crook, *liuk* *l̥jak* vb. look.

Examples:

bjuk sb. book. OE. *bōc*.

diu vb. do. OE. *dōn*.

kiuk sb. cook. OE. *cōc*.

kriuk sb. crook. OE. **crōc*, cf. Du. *croec*, *croc* = curl, ON.

krókr hook.

liuk vb. look. OE. *lōcian*.

tiuþ sb. tooth. OE. *tōþ*.

æniū adj. enough. OE. *genōg*, ME. *inoghe*.

Note. In *riut* sb. root *iu* most probably Scand. *ō*, cf. ON. *rōt*.

§ 103. OFr. *ū* has become *iu* in the words *bliu* adj. blue, *stiu* vb. stew.

Note. *iū* in *friu*t represents OFr. *ūi*.

§ 104. In *jiur* sb. udder (usually *kū*-jiur) we have Scand. *u*. Cf. ON. *iugr*, Norw. *juver*, *jur*. Aasen 337. Swed. *jufver*.

eu.

§ 105. Kendal *eu* corresponds to ME. *ēu*, OE. *ēow*, and occurs in the preterites *neū* knew, *þreū* threw and in the verb *tfeu* chew. The usual development of ME. *ēu* is to *iu* (§ 101) which diphthong the above words often have in studied speech. This *eu* is probably a survival from the 18th century.

yu.

Kendal *yu* has the following origins.

§ 106. OE. *ō* has become *yu* in Kendal except before the stops *t*, *d*, *k*, nasals *m*, *n* and in final positions, where it has become *iu*.

In some words we get *yu* for *iu* by analogy as in *myun* sb. moon, *blum* sb. bloom, for **miun*, **blium*, and vice versa *iu* for *yu* as in *tiuþ* for **tyuþ*.

§ 107. In the obsolete form *spau*n sb. spoon (see Ellis V 559) — now supplanted by *spyun*, we have *au* representing OE. *o*, of which change this is practically the only example. If it be not borrowed from some other dialect, it points to the fact, that this Kendal dialect in its earlier stages had diphthongisation. Hitherto I have considered every *yu* sound from OE. *o* or *a*, to date from about the 17th century and be the usual development of the 16th century *a*. Levins makes no distinction between this word and other words which go back to OE. *o*, as boote 178, 23 ff., spoone 168, 3 and goose 222, 18. Now the Catholicon has bute, guse etc., but *spoyñ* = *cochiar* spone (A.) moyne, *soyñ* vbc. hastily. This evidently points to a difference of pronunciation in the two types.

In such words as *byus*, *gyus*, *ryuf*, diphthongisation to *au* in all probability never took place, OE. *o* simply become ME. *ou* (f), which passed by the 16th century into *a* (f) and was subsequently diphthongized and widened to *yu* (ff).

Examples:

I. OE. *ō*, Gmc. *ō*, *a* + nasal + cons.

byus sb. cowstall. OE. *bosiġ*, *boſġ* B. T. I, 117, ME. boose Lev. 222, 17, booc, boos Pr. P. 41.

fyut sb. foot. OE. *fōt*.

hyuf sb. hoof. OE. *hōf*, ME. *hūfe*. Prk. Cons. 4179.

lyum sb. loom. OE. *lōma*, ME. loome. Pr. P. 312.

skyul sb. school. OE. *scōl* (OFr.), ME. scole.

smyuð adj. smooth. OE. *unsmōþe* WW. 350, 29. Cf. *smēðe* = **smōði* — ME. *smōthe* Pr. P. 46.

stȳl sb. stool. OE. *stōl*, ME. stool. Pr. P. 476.

fyu sb. shoe. Northumb. *sceō* Cook 166, ME. *scō* CM. 12823.

II. OE. *ō* = Gmc. *ē*, WGmc. *ō* before nasals.

mȳn sb. moon. Northumb. *mōna* Cook 143, ME. *mōn* CM. 388.

III. ON. *ō*.

blȳm sb. bloom. ME. *blōm* CM. 9328.

§ 108. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *yu* in Kendal, whereas finally it has become *yf* (see § 74). The words *bȳu* sb. bough, *plȳu* sb. plough, are formed from the oblique cases *bōȝe*, *plōȝe*. This *ō + ȝ* became *ax* (ic) in the ME. period, the consonant *χ* being lost in the 16th century (cf. Luick § 114). 16th century *ū* here was treated in the same manner as *u* from OE. *ō*.

Examples:

bȳu sb. bough. OE. *bōȝe* dat, ME. bogh. CM. 4466.
bugh CM. 4721.

plȳu sb. plough. OE. *plōȝe*.

syun sb. woon. OE. **swōȝne*, cf. *swōȝen*, ME. *suun*. CM. 11722.

§ 109. OE. *u + ȝ* in *syu* sb. sow appears as *yu* in Kendal. This *u + ȝ* became *uwe* in the ME. period giving rise to *ū* in the 16th century.

Note. *dryun* vb. drown, ME. *drūnen* is probably from Scand. **drugna* not OE. *druncnian* (see Björkman p. 176).

§ 110. OE. *u + l + cons.* has become *yu* in a few words, by lengthening of *ū* and loss of *l*. The lengthening probably dates from the 16th century.

Examples:

pyu vb. pull. OE. pullian, ME. pullyn. Pr. P. 416.

syude sb. shoulder. OE. sculdor, MR. sculder. CM. 27931.
schuldre CM. 18416.

wyu sb. wool. OE. wulle, ME. wol. CM. 111102.

Note. In *jēt styup* sb. gatepost Scand. *o* + *l* has become *yu*. Cf. ON. *stolpi*, ME. *stulpe* 'post'.

§ 111. OE. *a* as *a* rule appears in Kendal as *yu*, although in a few cases it has become *au*. Here, perhaps the *au* forms are the older in the dialect, if they be not borrowed from some other dialect more archaic in its phonology. In the dialect of Dent, a small shut in village to the SW. of Kendal every OE. *a* has become *au*. The following words in Kendal always have *au*: *haund* vb. hound, *kauj* sb. hornless cow, *klaud* sb. cloud, *laus* sb. louse, *maup* sb. mouth.

If then we have *au* in a few words, which cannot well be borrowed from Polite English, every OE. *a* must have been diphthongized to *au* at some time or other. According to Gill (see Ellis IV, 1249) the change *ɪ* < *ai* took place earlier in the north than elsewhere. If this be true of *ɪ*, why should it not hold good with regard to *a*? We should get accordingly OE. *a* < 15th century *au* < 16th century *au*. Here the first element may have been raised from *ɟ* to *l* giving *yu* *lf* — which is practically the sound it has to-day.

Examples:

bryu sb. brow, forehead. OE. brū, ME. brues n. pl. CM. 8079.

dyuk vb. dive. OE. *dūcan, ME. doukand. Alex. 4091,
duked pp. CM. 23203.

drūuzi adj. drowsy. OE. *drūsiz cf. drūsan, drūsian B. T.

I, 215, also dreosan. No ME. forms of this word are known (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. 181).

fūumot sb. polecat. OE. fūlmart, ME. fūlmart. Miracle

Plays 8, ed. by Mariott Basle. fūlmart Pr. P. 182

klūut vb. patch. OE. zēclūtian, ME. cloutyn. Pr. P. 84

mūs sb. mouse. OE. mūs, ME. mūs. Hom. I, 53.

sūk vb. suck. OE. sūcan, ME. suken. Pr. P.

þūum sb. thumb. OE. þūma, ME. thumb. CM. 21244

þū pron. thou (stressed form). OE. þū, ME. þu. CM. 8971

abūun adv. above. OE. abūfan, ME. abouven. CM. 12207

Note. In *sprūut* vb. sprout *yu* represents the 16th century of Polite English. The word is of Frisian origin, cf. OFris. sprūta. Scand. *ū* has become *yu* in *kūuor* vb. cower, cf. ON. kuga, Dan. kue (see Björkman p. 216). OFr. *ou* has become *yu* in *dūut* sb. and vb. doubt.

au.

Kendal *au* has the following origins.

§ 112. OE. *ū* has become *au* in Kendal in a few words instead of developing into *yu* (see § 111).

Examples are:

haund sb. hound.

kauj sb. hornless cow. OE. *cūiz.

klaud sb. cloud.

laus sb. louse.

maup sb. mouth.

§ 113. In *dau* vb. prosper, OE. medial *uz* has become *au*. Its usual development is to *yu*, e. g. *sūu* OE. *sūz*, ME. *sūwe*. **Būul* sb. 'handle to a pail', and **fūul* sb. fowl (OE. **buȝol*, *fūȝol*) are unknown in Kendal — the place of the latter being taken by *bord* or *hen*. *Gaun* sb. gown, from Celtic *u* (cf. Welsh *gwn*, Irish *gunn*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 241) is no doubt a borrowing from Polite English.

In *aul* sb. *awl* and *þau* vb. *thaw*, representing OE. *āwle* and *pāwian*, *au* instead of *a* is due to 16th century borrowing from Polite English (cf. 17th century *ā* Ellis IV, p. 1003 from 16th century **aul*).

laund adj. calm, windless, has probably nothing to do with Dan. *luun* (see Björkman p. 250), but comes rather from a hypothetical OE. **lúnd*, ME. *lünd*, for which cf. OE. *linde*, limetree, *līpe* soft, gentle, OIc. *lindr* bond, OHG. *lindwurm* snake, OE. *linnan* 'cease' all representing Gmc. **lin*, **linð*, Idg. **len*, **lent*. Cf. Lat. *len-tus* pliant, Lith. *lentà* plank, Greek *ἐλάτη* pine-tree for **ἐλγτᾶ* (see Noreen, Abriß p. 137, Kluge, Etym. Wb. s. 'Linde').

§ 114. OE. *ōht* became *auht* in the ME. period. (Cf. Luick § 92 and Anglia XVI 453 f.) *χ* was probably lost after the 16th century (cf. *faucht* Ellis III, 890). *Raut* perhaps represents **wrōhte* not *worhte*.

Examples:

aut sb. anything. Northumb. *ōht* Cook 153.
baut vb. pret. bought. Northumb. *bōte* Cook 26.
braut vb. pret. brought. Northumb. *brōhte* Cook 24.
dauþer sb. daughter. Northumb. *dóhter* Cook 41.
naut sb. nothing. Northumb. *nóht* Cook 147.
raut vb. pret. wrought. Cf. Northumb. *worhte* Cook 218.
þaut vb. pret. thought. Northumb. *ðōhte* Cook 192.

§ 115. OE. *o* + *l* + cons. was lengthened to *ø* in the OE. period (Bülbring § 285) and became *au* in the 16th century (cf. Ellis III, 881 ff. *gauld*, *bauld* etc.). Where *l* has been retained in these words it is probably due to the influence of Polite English.

Examples:

baulstə sb. bolster. Northumb. *bolstar* Lind. 11.
baut sb. bolt. Northumb. **bolt*, WS. *bolt*.

gauld sb. gold. Northumb. gold Cook. 107.

maud sb. mould, earth. Northumb. *molde, WS. molde.

staun pp. stölen. OE. *gestölen*.

prefauld sb. threshold. OE. *perscöld* (where *old* = *wold

B. T. IV, 1056, ME. *thresche walde* Cath. 385.

Note. In *sauðgæ* sb. soldier *au* represents OFr. *o* + *l*. *Baul* sb. bowl is from OFr. *boule*. *Bauld* adj. bold, instead of *bald* is 16th century borrowing from Polite English (see § 67).

§ 116. OE. *ow* appears as *au* in Kendal in the words *rau* vb. row (boat), and *stau* vb. stow away; OE. *rōwar* and *stōwian*. In these cases the verbs were derived from nouns in which *ow* was final, cf. OE. **rōw*, *stōw* (see § 98)

§ 117. OE. *ōȝ* medially has become *au* in *bau* sb. bow, *flaun* pp. flown, OE. *boȝa*, *floȝen*. *Lau* sb. flame represents Scand. *og*. Cf. ON. *logi* sb. flame, OSwed. *lughī*, *loghī*. *flau* adj. wild (of weather) is perhaps of Scand. origin, but its etymology is uncertain.

§ 118. Scand. *ou* in most cases has become Kendal *au* via ME. *au* or *ou* (ȝī or ȝī). In one case it became ME. *ou* (ȝī), Kendal *ō*, e. g. *gōm* sb. goodsense (§ 99).

Examples:

daulȝ adj. melancholy sad, gloomy. ON. *daufȝigr*, Norw. *dauvleg*. Aasen 201.

gauk sb. simpleton. ON. *gaukr*, Norw. *gauk*. Aasen 211. Cf. OE. *ȝēac*.

jaul vb. howl. ME. *ȝaulen* (Gawaine), cf. ON. *gaula*, Norw. *gaula*. Aasen 221.

kaup vb. exchange (rare). ME. *coupe* Hav. 1800, cf. ON. *kaupr* (Björkman p. 170).

§ 119. *Vau* vb. vow and *kraun* vb. crown are borrowed from Polite English. *Kruun* sb. fiveshilling piece, is also a borrowing but is much older than the other two.

§ 120. Words of uncertain origin:

daup sb. hooded crow.*skrau* sb. noise, uproar.*haustrau* adv. topsy-turvy.*skrandlġ* adv. huddled up topsy-turvy.*stauonlġ* adj. small cramped (of places).*tfaup* sb. rose haw.*ai.*Kendal *ai* has the following origins.

§ 121. OE., Scand., and OFr. *ɪ* have in all cases become *ai* in Kendal. In the northern dialects diphthongisation must have taken place already early in the 16th century and *æi* become *ai* early in the 17th, for Gill in 1620 remarks that “(*ai*) proi (*æi*) Borealiū est: vt in (*fair*) pro (*fæir*) ignis” (Ellis IV 1249) which shows that the change from *æi* to *ai* is older in the north than elsewhere.

Examples:

I. OE. *ɪ*.*aidl* adj. idle. Northumb. *idel* Lind. 57, ME. *idel* CM. 5866.*baid* vb. bide, wait. Northumb. *bīda* Lind. 9, ME. *bide* CM. 955.*daik* sb. dike, ditch. Northumb. *dīc* Lind. 18, ME. *dike* CM. Fairf. 20986, CM. 9899.*gaivæsom* adj. ravenous. OE. **ġifresom*, cf. *ġifre*.*said* sb. side. Northumb. *sīde* Lind. 78, ME. *side* CM. 459.*saiik* sb. small ditch. Northumb. **sīc*, WS. *sīc*.

This word is in all probability native though it is impossible to show by sound changes that it does not come from ON. *sik* (see Wall, p. 138**).

swain sb. pig. Northumb. *swīn* Lind. 82, ME. *swine* pl. CM. 4711.

hwail adj. until. Northumb. *ðe hvile ðe* Lind. 56, ME. *qvils* CM. 1948, *qvilum* CM. 73.

II. Scand. *ɪ*.

sail sb. vb. sieve, strain(er). Swed. dial. *sila* strain filter, Norw. *sila*, cf. OHG. *sihan* strain (Wall 119).

skraik vb. cry, scream. Cf. Swed. *skrika*.

þraiv vb. thrive. ME. thrive CM. 12139. Cf. ON. *þrifa-sk*.

The etymology of *glaim* vb. shine is uncertain. Rietz gives a Swed. dialect word *glim* = splendour. *Raiv* vb. tear comes from OFr. *river*, itself from ON. *rifa*.

§ 122. III. OE. *ɪ* + *ɝ* (Northumb. *io*) has become *ai* in Kendal, although some believe that the ME. *ɪ* obtained from older *i* + *ɝ* remained as such through the 16th century and consequently would be *ɪ* to-day. Unfortunately the only word in Kendal which has *ɪ* and can be traced to an OE. *i* + *ɝ* form most probably comes from ME. *ei*, e. g. *stɪ* sb. ladder, ME. *stei* which is for older **stēoge*, Northumb. **stēg*- (§ 90).

Where now we have *ai*, there must have been *ɪ* in the ME. period.

Examples:

nain num. nine. Northumb. *nione* Lind. 67.

tail sb. tile. Northumb. **tiola*, ME. *tile*. CM. 1533.

taið sb. tithe. Northumb. **tiozoð*, ME. *tithe*. CM. Trin. 3818.

§ 123. IV. OE. *ɪ* before *l* + *d* has become *ai* in Kendal. It was lengthened to *i* in the ME. period (Morsbach § 112, 1) and was diphthongized to *ei* at the same time as OE. *ɪ*. Unfortunately there are but two examples of this development in the dialect, *maild* adj. mild, and *waild* adj. wild. **Tfaild* from OE. *child* is unknown, its place being taken by *barn*.

§ 124. OE. and Scand. *ȳ* were unrounded to *ɪ* in the ME. period, and have hence given rise to *ai* in this dialect, exactly as OE. *ɪ* has done.

V. Examples:

faiɪr sb. fire. Northumb. *fȳr* Lind. 31.

haid sb. skin, hide. OE. *hȳd*.

haiu sb. hive. OE. *hȳf*, ME. *hȳve*. Cath. 187.

kai sb. pl. cows. OE. *cȳ*, ME. *kij*. CM. 4564.

VI. OE. *ȳ*, ME. *ȳ*, *ɪ* has become *ai* in

bai vb. buy. Cf. ME. *byȳest*, *byȳeð*.

rai sb. rye. Cf. *rie* Pr. P. 433.

VII. Scand. *ȳ*.

skai sb. sky. ON. *ský*.

§ 125. OFr. *ie* has become *ai* in the words *trai* vb. try, and *hwaiet* adj. quiet.

OFr. *i* has become *ai* in *straiu* vb. strive.

§ 126. Words of uncertain origin:

paibl sb. porridge stick (see Wall p. 124).

oi.

§ 127. This diphthong does not occur in words of Gmc. origin. It usually represents ANorm. *oi*, as in *boil* vb. boil, *dȳoi* sb. joy, etc. The etymology of the words *lointer* vb. loiter, and *moiqer* vb. trouble, perplex, is unknown.

ei.

Kendal *ei* has the following origins:

§ 128. Northumb. final *æȳ* appears as *ei* in *kei* sb. key. Cf. *caegum* Dur. Rit. 595: Here *æȳ* became *ei* ([ɪ]) in the ME. period and was subsequently raised to [ɪ], its present sound.

§ 129. Northumb. **eȝ* in **tēȝa* has become *ei* in the word *nek-tei* sb. necktie. The ME. form was probably **tei* which remained through the 16th century giving Modern Kendal *tei*.

§ 130. *Lēi* sb. scythe corresponds to ON. *le*, Dan. *le*.

īə.

Kendal *īə* has the following origins:

§ 131. Northern ME. **ē*, from OE. *a* and *ā* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ā*, has become *īə* in the Kendal dialect.

When this *ē* (ɪ) developed from the older back vowels *a*, *ā* (ɪ, ɪ) is uncertain, but was in all probability coeval with the rounding of OE. *ā* to *ō* in the South and Midlands *ie* during the 13th century (see HES. § 666). The next stage was probably the raising to *ē* (ɛ). The question of diphthongisation is more difficult to deal with. Perhaps ɪ became *ēə* (ɪ+ɪ) by the 14th or 15th century and was raised to *ēə*. How the change actually took place we do not know, but already in the 17th century the *ē* forms begin to make their appearance — e. g. *nēem* (Cooper name, *kēep* (Cooper) cape, *dēet* (Cooper) date, etc. (Ellis IV p. 1012). This diphthong seems to have survived without undergoing any alteration until about the middle of the 19th century, when the raising to *īə* began to take place. This raising cannot well be much older, as many of the *ēə* forms still exist being often used in unstudied speech.

OE. *ea* from older *a* before *r* + cons. has become *īə* in the words *bīard* sb. beard, *mīastn* sb. boundary stone, *mīar* sb. mare. Its usual remains *a*. Here *ea* must have become ME. *ē*.

Examples:

OE. *ǣ*.

æk vb. bake. WS. *bacan*, Northumb. **baca*.

ǣvleak sb. crowbar. OE. *gafeluc* B. T. II, 358, ME. *gavelok* Alis 1620. Cf. MHG. *gabilôt*.

æt in *ȳut æ gīæt* adv. out of the way. Cf. OE. pl. *gatu* ME. *gate*. The sg. *gēat* has given Kendal *jēt*.

ǣr sb. hare. OE. *hare*, ME. *hare*. Pr. P. 227.

ǣr vb. care. Northumb. **ceariȝa*, WS. *cearian*, ME. *car*. CM. 3212.

æt adj. late. Northumb. *læt* Lind. 59, ME. *late* CM. 1784, *lait* CM. 1800.

ǣd vb. pret. made. OE. *macode*, ME. *made*. CM. 1602.

ǣm sb. name. Northumb. *noma* Lind. 67, ME. *nām* CM. 266.

æk sb. sake. OE. *sacu*, ME. *sake*. CM. 2471. *saac* CM. 3120.

ǣr sb. snare. Northumb. **snara* WS. *snear*, ME. *snare*. Pr. P. 461. *snare* CM. 29532.

ǣk sb. sneak. Cf. ME. *snakeren* in A. R. 380 and 9229 quoted from Stratmann-Bradley, p. 589; also OE. *snaca*. Skeat (Etym. Dict. p. 568) derives *sneak* from ME. *sniken*, OE. *snīcan* adding that. 'The Modern English word has kept the original sound of OE. *ɹ*.' But see § 90.

Note. *ǣ* has been monophthongized to *ja* initially in *jake* b. *acre*.

§ 132. In the following words *ǣ* represents Scand. ME. *ā*.

ǣþ pro: both. ME. *bathe* CM. 666, ON. *báðir*.

ǣp vb. gape. ME. *gápin* Pr. P. 186. Cf. ON. *gapa*, OE. *ȝeapian*, *ȝeap* are cognate.

l̥aþ sb. barn. ME. lathes CM. Gött. 4681, lathe Cath. 209, Norw. *lade* Aasen 417, Swed. *lada*.

r̥æk vb. wander about. ME. rake Townl. 198/119. Cf. Norw. *rakla* = wander, Swed. dial. *rakkel* vagabond. Norw. *reka* (*rak*, *reket*) drive, ON. *reka*.

skr̥æp vb. scrape. ME. schrapin, scrapin Pr. P. 450 cf. ON. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*. OE. *scearpian* in Cockayne A. S. Leechdoms II, 76 l. 13, is cognate. Cf. also OE. *scearp*.

§ 133. OFr. *a*, ME. *ā* appears as *̥a* in the following words:

bl̥æm vb. blame. ME. blāmen, OFr. *blasmer*.

ð̥æmskʷul sb. ladys-school (rare). ME. dame, OFr. *dame*.

f̥æs sb., vb. face. OFr. *face*.

gr̥æs sb. grease. ME. grece, OFr. *gras*.

̥abl adj. able. OFr. *habile*. This is probably a new formation for **jabl* which still exists in other dialects. Cf. *jakə* and *jak* from **iəkə*, **iək*.

st̥iætsemæn sb. owner of a small farm with the land attached thereto. OFr. *estat*.

t̥æbl sb. table. OFr. *table*.

§ 134. OE. *ā*, Northern ME. **æ* appears as *̥æ* in the following words:

b̥æn sb. bone. OE. *bān*.

br̥æd adj. broad. OE. *brād*, ME. *brād*. CM. 347.

dr̥æv vb. pret. drove. OE. *drāf*, ME. *draf*. CM. 2095³.

gr̥iæn vb. groan, bellow. OE. *grānian*, ME. *grān*. CM. 17836. Cf. OHG. *grīnan* = 'mutire'.

h̥æt adj. hot. OE. *hāt*, ME. *hat*. CM. 901.

l̥æð adj. loathe. Northumb. *lāð* (sb.) Lind. 60, ME. *lat*^b CM. 209.

m̃ast adj. most. Northumb. *māst* Lind. 64, ME. *māst* CM. 1385.

ƿə adv. so. Northumb. *swā* Lind. 81.

sāp sb. soap. OE. *sāpe* B. T. III, 816, ME. *sape* Cath. 318.

sl̃ə sb. sloe. OE. *slā*, ME. *slā*. Cath. 342.

tā the one. OE. *pæt-ān*, ME. *tān*. CM. 1553.

tād sb. toad. OE. **tād*, cf. *tādige* B. T. IV, 967, ME. *tādes* CM. 23227.

wā sb. woe. OE. *wā*, ME. *wā*. CM. 836, *waa* 2196.

hwā pron. who. Northumb. *hwā* Lind. 55, ME. *quā* CM. 484.

ālān adj. alone. Northumb. **āl āna*, ME. *allāne* CM. 1283.

Note. OE. initial *a* has become *ja* in *jak* sb. oak, *jan* pron. and num. one.

§ 135. Northumb. *ē* ([*ɛ*]) from WGmc. **a*, and *ē* ([*ɛ̃*]) (from Gmc. **ai-i*) became *ē* ([*ɛ*]) in ME. (cf. HES. § 672) and probably was widened to *ē̃* about the 16th century previous to its diphthongisation to *ē̃ə* in the 17th.

In the words *kl̃ə* sb. claw, hoof, *str̃ə* sb. straw, *ƿə* is due to the nominative forms **klē*, *stre* (cf. Northumb. *strē* Cook 178, ME. *ley* Cath. 65, *stree* Mand. 253).

OE. *ē* has become *ƿə* in *ñjəd* vb. knead, cf. OE. *cnēdan*. *ƿə* in *ƿər* adv. here represents OE. *ē*, Gmc. *ē* before *r*. In *f̃jəl* vb. hide represents OE. *ēo*, ME. *ē* — cf. OE. *fēolan*, ME. *fēlan*.

Examples:

I. Northumb. *ē* (WGmc. *a*).

ƿəd vb. dread. Northumb. *on-drēda* Cook 155, ME. *dred* CM. 3121.

hər sb. hair. Northumb. **hēr*, ME. *hair*. CM. 22520.

yər sb. year. Northumb. *ǵér* Lind. 32, ME. *yēr* CM. 4898.

spr̃əd vb. spread. Northumb. **sprēda*, ME. *sprēd*. CM. 599.

ðər adv. there. Northumb. *ðēr* Lind. 85.

II. Northumb. *æ* (Gmc. *ai-i*).

br̥æ sb. briar. OE. *br̥er*, ME. *br̥eres*. CM. 2014.

h̥æl vb. heal. Northumb. *h̥æla* Cook 108, ME. *h̥ele* CM. 8109.

lēast adj. least. Northumb. *lēsest* Lind. 62, ME. *lēst* CM. 1689.

r̥æs sb. race. Northumb. *r̥æs* Lind. 73, ME. *r̥ēs* CM. 4325, *rees* CM. (Trin.) 7160.

t̥æz vb. 1. tease pester, 2. separate. Cf. OE. *t̥æsan*, ME. *t̥ese*. Cath. 380.

t̥ætʃ vb. teach. Northumb. *t̥æta* Lind. 83, ME. *t̥æche* CM. 12049.

§ 136. OE., Scand. and OFr. *e* have become *æ* in open syllables, where lengthening took place in ME. For *wil* adv. well, and *etwix* prep. between, both from OE. *e*; see § 88. Here *e* was lengthened to *ē* in the 13th century (Kaluza § 213b) and was diphthongized to *æ̃* about the 17th century.

Examples:

I. OE. *e* and *ea* (*a*-Umlaut of *e*).

f̥r̥iæt vb. fret. Northumb. *f̥reta* Lind. 30, ME. *f̥r̥ete* CM. 28320, *f̥r̥ete* Cath. 143.

m̥iæl sb. meal. OE. *melu*, ME. *m̥ele*. CM. 4680.

st̥iæl vb. steal. Northumb. *steala* Cook 177, ME. *st̥æl* CM. 1490.

sw̥iær vb. swear. Northumb. *sweriða* Cook 182, ME. *sw̥e* CM. 17493.

t̥iær vb. tire. OE. (WS.) *teorian* B. T. IV, 979, ME. *t̥ieren* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 645).

w̥iær vb. wear. OE. (WS.) *werian*, ME. *w̥ēr*. CM. 9072.

æst̥iæd prep. instead. Northumb. **onst̥ede*, cf. ME. *stede*-CM. 640.

II. Scand. *e*.

njɔv sb. fist. Cf. ON. *hnefi*, Norw. *neve* (Wall p. 113).

sjuvz sb. sedges. Cf. ON. *sef*, Norw. *sev* (Wall p. 118).

III. OFr. *e*.

bjɛst sb. beast. OFr. *beste*.

bjɛs sb. pl. cattle.

bjek sb. beak. OFr. *bec*, ME. *beke*. Allit. Poems II, 487.

§ 137. OE. *ēa* (Gmc. *au*) was monophthongized to *ē* (†) in the ME. period (HES. 677) and was treated exactly like *ē* from OE. *e*.

Examples:

bjɛm sb. beam. Northumb. *bēam* Cook 16, ME. *bēm* CM. 9946.

brjɛd sb. bread. Northumb. *brēad* Cook 23, ME. *brede* CM. 2715.

djɛd adj. dead. Northumb. *dēad* Cook 37, ME. *ded* CM. 57.

frjɛz vb. pret. froze. OE. *frēas*.

hjɛd sb. head. Northumb. *hēafud* Cook 111, ME. *hefd* CM. 528.

ljɛd sb. lead, plumbum. Northumb. *lēad*, ME. *lede*. CM. 126454.

tjɛm sb. team. Cf. Northumb. *tēam* Cook 184 (see B. T. IV, 973 'tēam II'), ME. *tem* Alis 2350.

þrjɛp vb. threep, scold. OE. *þrēapian* B. T. IV, 1067, ME. *threpe* Townl. 102.

Note. OE. *ea* initially has become *je* in *jeðor* sb. fence of dead sticks; OE. *eaðor*.

§ 138. In a few words OE. and Scand. *ō* have become *jo* via *iū*. These cases are few (see § 102).

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

brȳm sb. broom. OE. *brōm*.

flied sb. flood. Northumb. *flið* Cook 58.

fliak sb. flake (Entozoa). OE. *flioc*.

fifhȳk sb. fishhook. OE. **fisc-hōc*.

forȳn sb. forenoon. OE. **fornōn*.

krȳn vb. croon. OE. **crōnian*, ME. *cronen*, MDu. *kronen* and *kreunen*.

sȳt sb. soot. OE. *sōt*.

II. Scand. *o*.

tjæk vb. pret. took. ON. *tók*.

§ 139. Words of uncertain origin:

pjæk vb. roost.

pjæt sb. peat.

rjæsti adj. reesty. ME. *resti* Pr. P. 431.

swjæl vb. burn, waste away of a candle. Cf. OE. *swāla*.

tjæp sb. ram.

tjæv vb. walk in a laborious fashion.

ȳa.

Kendal *ȳa* has the following origins.

§ 140. ME. *ȳ* from OE. *o* and *a* and also from Scand. and OFr. *ø* has become *ȳa* in a few words. *ȳ* (ȳ) was overrounded and narrowed to *o* (ȳ) in the 13th century, was raised to *a* (ȳ) in the 16th (§ 107 and Ellis III, 881 ff.) being diphthongized to *ao* (ȳ) in the 17th century (Ellis IV, 1001) and widened subsequently to *ȳa*, its present sound.

When *ȳa* commences a syllable it is usually monophthongized to *wa* or *wo*, e. g. *tjizwæst* cheese-curd, *hgwæl* sheep-hole.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

būard sb. board. OE. bord, ME. bord. Hav. 1722.

fūard sb. ford. OE. ford, ME. ford. Alis 4343.

hūal sb. hole. OE. hol, ME. hōles pl. CM. 6611.

hūop sb. hope. OE. hopu, ME. hope.

pūak sb. bag, poke. OE. poca, ME. poke. Cath. 287,
Lev. 159, 40.

skūar sb. score, twenty. OE. scor, ME. score. Pr. P. 450.

snūar vb. snore. OE. *snorian, ME. snoryn. Pr. P. 462.

LG. snoren.

sūal sb. sole (of foot). OE. sola, ME. sole. Pr. P. 463.

II. Scand. *o*.

fūas sb. waterfall. Cf. ON. *fors*, *foss*, Norw. *foss*. Aasen 183.

III. OFr. *o* and *ø*.

kūart sb. court. OFr. *cort*, *curt*.

kūat sb. overcoat. OFr. *cote*.

pūar adj. poor. OFr. *povre*.

rūast vb. roast. OFr. *roster*. (Probably of Celtic origin,
see Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 513.)

§ 141. ME. *o* from OE. *o* (j) and Scand. *o* has become *ūo* before *r*, in a few words. Here *o* became *u* in the 16th century passing through the intermediate stages of *ou* (j). Diphthongisation is due to the influence of *r* and is probably of 17th century date.

Examples:

I. OE. *o*.

mūar sb. moor. OE. mōr.

II. Scand. *o*.

glūar vb. stare. ME. gloren Alex. Sk. 4552, Norw. *glora*
= stare Aasen, Swed. dial. *glora*, see Björkman p. 241.

ȳast sb. cheese curds. Cf. ON. *óstr*, Swed. *ost*. Björkman p. 180.

Note. *skȳar* vb. scour is probably of OFrench origin. Cf. OFr. *eschurer*, MHG. *schuren*.

§ 142. In the words *bȳat* sb. boat, *lȳen* sb. lane, *rȳed* sb. road we have *ȳa* from OE. *ā* and *ǣ*. In the case of *bȳat* and *rȳed*, borrowing from a southern or Midland dialect must have taken place. *Lȳen* is for ME. **lōne* by analogy with such words as *bōn*, *stōn* from OE. *bān*, *stān*. The OE. word in this case is *lāne*.

§ 143. OE. *ū* before *r* has become *ȳa* in the word *fȳar* sb. furrow, OE. *furh*.

Chapter III.

Table of vowel-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 144. Kendal *i*.

Kendal *i* = OE. *æ* (WGmc. *ā*) § 37.

= OE. *e* § 33.

= OE. *e* + nasal + cons. § 34.

= OE. *i* § 29.

= OE. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32.

= OE. *ɪ* § 38.

= OE. *y* § 36.

= Scand. *i* § 30.

= Scand. *i* + nasal + cons. § 32 Note.

= OFr. *i* § 31.

§ 145. Kendal ϵ .

- Kendal ϵ = OE. a , æ § 42.
 = OE. a + nasal + cons. § 44.
 = OE. \bar{a} § 47.
 = OE. e § 40.
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 = OE. (Northumb.) e and \bar{e} (Gmc. \bar{e} and $ai-i$) § 45.
 = OE. eo § 46.
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 = Scand. e + nasal + cons. § 42 Note.
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§ 146. Kendal $\bar{\epsilon}$.

- Kendal $\bar{\epsilon}$ = OE. $\text{æ} + \text{ɜ}$ }
 = OE. $\bar{\text{æ}} + \text{ɜ}$ } § 51.
 = OE. $e + \text{ɜ}$ }
 = OE. a in loanwords § 52.
 = Scand. ei , øy § 53.

§ 147. Kendal æ .

- = OE. e , i , y + r § 55.
 = OE. e , i metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. i metathesized § 54.
 = Scand. y + r § 55.
 = Scand. ei § 56.
 = OFr. o , ou § 56.

§ 148. Kendal æ .

- = OE. e after r § 57.
 = OE. i , ie after r § 57.
 = Scand. y after r § 57.
 = OFr. e after r § 57.

§ 149. Kendal *a*.Kendal *a* = OE. *a* § 60.= OE. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63.= OE. *a* § 60 Note.= OE. *æ* § 60 Note.= OE. (Northumb.) *o* + *y* § 60 Note.= Scand. *a* § 62.= Scand. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.= OFr. *a* § 62.= OFr. *a* + nasal + cons. § 63 Note.= Celtic *a* § 62 Note.§ 150. Kendal *a*.Kendal *a* = OE. *a* + *ɝ*, *h*, *w* } § 65.= OE. *a* + *ɝ*, *h*, *w* }= OE. *a* § 65.= OE. *a* + *l* + *d* § 67.= OE. *e* + *r* § 68.= Scand. *a* § 66.§ 151. Kendal *u*.Kendal *u* = OE. *o* § 75 I and II.= OE. *o* § 75 III.= OE. *u* § 70.= OE. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73.= OE. *u* § 76.= OE. *y* § 74.= Scand. *u* § 71.= Scand. *u* + nasal + cons. § 73 Note.= OFr. *o*, *ou*, *u* § 72.= Celtic *u* § 72 Note.§ 152. Kendal *o* see § 78., § 153. Kendal *ɔ*.Kendal *ɔ* = OE. *ā* + *l* + *d* § 83.

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- id**al *o* = OE. *o* in closed syllables except before
l + cons. and *r* + cons. § 79.
 = OE. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82.
 = OE. *o* § 84.
 = Scand. *o* § 80.
 = Scand. *o* + *r* + cons. § 82 Note.
 = OFr. *o* § 81.
 = Celtic *o* § 85.

§ 154. Kendal *i* = OE. (Northumb.) *e* § 87.

§ 155. Kendal *ɛ*.

- Kendal *ɛ* = OE. *e* in open syllables § 88.
 = OE. *ɛ* § 92 Note.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *æ* and *ɛ* § 92, I, II.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *æ* § 89.
 = OE. *eo* § 89.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *ɛz* § 90.
 = OE. (Northumb.) *eht* § 91.
 = Scand. *ei* § 93.

§ 156. Kendal *o*.

- Kendal *o* = OE. *a* + *l* + consonant § 96.
 = OE. *ǣ* + *ɜ* (*dōn* > *dān*) § 98 Note.
 = OE. *o* in loanwords § 97.
 = OE. medial *ow* § 98.
 = OE. *eaw* § 98 Note.
 = Scand. *ou*, ME. *ou* § 99.

§ 157. Kendal *iu*.

- Kendal *iu* = OE. *o* + *l*, *d*, *k*, *m*, *n* etc. § 102.
 = OE. *eo* + *w* § 101.
 = Scand. *u* § 104.
 = Scand. *ō* § 102 Note.
 = OFr. *u* § 103.

§ 158. Kendal *eu* = OE. *ēow* § 105.

§ 159. Kendal *yu*.

Kendal *yu* = OE. *ō* except before *t*, *d*, *k* etc. § 106.

= OE. medial *oʒ* § 108.

= OE. medial *uʒ* § 109.

= OE. *u* + *l* + consonant § 110.

= OE. *u* § 111.

= Scand. *u* § 111 Note.

= Scand. *o* + *l* + consonant § 110 Note.

= OFr. *ou* § 111 Note.

§ 160. Kendal *au*.

Kendal *au* = OE. *o* + *ʒ* § 117.

= OE. *ō* + *ht* § 114.

= OE. *o* + *l* + consonant § 115.

= OE. final *ōw* § 116.

= OE. medial *uʒ* § 113.

= OE. *u* § 112.

= Scand. *og* § 117.

= Scand. *ou* § 117.

= OFr. *o* + *l* + cons. § 115 Note.

§ 161. Kendal *ai*.

Kendal *ai* = OE. *ī* + *l*, *d* § 123.

= OE. *ī* § 121.

= OE. *ī* + *ʒ* § 122.

= OE. *ȳ* (ME. *ȳ*, *ī*) § 124.

= OE. *ȳ* § 124.

= Scand. *ī* § 121.

= Scand. *ȳ* § 124.

= OFr. *ie*, *i* § 125.

= OFr. *ī* § 121.

§ 162. Kendal *ai* = ANorm. *oi* § 127.

§ 163. Kendal *ei*.

idal *ei* = OE. Northumb. final *æ̃* § 128.

= OE. Northumb. *ē̃* § 129.

= Scand. *e* § 130.

§ 164. Kendal *ī̃*.

idal *ī̃* = OE. *a* in open syllables § 131.

= OE. *ea* + *r* + cons. (Breachung of **a*)

§ 131 Note.

= OE. *ā* § 134.

= OE. (Northumb.) *ē*, *æ̃* § 135.

= OE. *e* § 136.

= OE. *ē* § 135 Note.

= OE. *ē* in nom. of *aw*-stems § 135 Note.

= OE. *ēa* § 137.

= OE. *eo* § 135 Note.

= OE. *o* § 138.

= Scand. *a* in open syllables § 132.

= Scand. *e* in open syllables § 136, II.

= Scand. *o* § 138, II.

= OFr. *a* § 133.

= OFr. *e* § 136, III.

§ 165. Kendal *ū̃*.

idal *ū̃* = OE. *a* and *ā* in loanwords § 142.

= OE. *o* § 140, I.

= OE. *ō* + *r* § 141.

= OE. *u* § 143.

= Scand. *o* § 140, II.

= Scand. *o* + *r* § 141.

= OFr. *o* and *o* § 140, III.

Chapter IV.

Table of vowel-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 166. OE. *a* and *æ*.

OE. *a* and *æ*, in closed syllables, before *r* + *l*, and before nasal combinations and also where they have remained short, appear as *a* §§ 60, 63.

OE. *a*, *æ* = *e* §§ 42, 44.

OE. *æ* = *i* § 33 Note.

OE. *a* = *ē* in open syllables in loanwords § 52.

= *ī* in open syllables § 131.

+ *ɝ*, *h*, *w* = *a* § 65, I and II.

+ *r* + cons. = *a* § 65.

OE. *æ* + *ɝ* = *ē* § 51.

§ 167. OE. *e*.

OE. *e* in closed syllables, before nasal combinations and where it has remained short appears as *e* § 40.

OE. *e* = *i* § 34.

= *ī* in open syllables § 136.

= *ɪ* in open syllables § 88.

+ *ɝ* = *ē* § 51, III.

OE. (Northumb.) *e* + *ht* = *ɪ* § 91.

OE. *e* after *r* = *ɐ* § 57.

after *r* by metathesis = *ɔ* § 54.

after *r* = *ɔ* § 55.

§ 168. OE. *i*.

OE. *i* remains in open and closed syllables and before nasal combinations §§ 29, 32.

E. $i + l\bar{d} = ai$ § 123.
after $r = \bar{v}$ § 58.

§ 169. OE. o .

U. $o = \bar{o}$ in closed syllables except before $l\bar{d}$, $l\bar{t}$, $l\bar{n}$, rd ,
 rt § 79.

U. o in open syllables = $\bar{u}\bar{o}$ § 140.

before $l + d$, t , $n = au$ § 114.

before $r + d$, $n = \bar{o}$ § 82, IV.

in open syllables = \bar{u} § 75, I, II.

+ $\bar{z} = au$ § 117.

§ 170. OE. u .

U. $u = \bar{u}$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations §§ 71, 73.

= a when unstressed § 95.

+ $\bar{z} = \bar{u}\bar{u}$ § 109.

+ $l + \text{consonant} = \bar{u}\bar{u}$ § 110.

+ $r + h = \bar{u}\bar{o}$ § 143.

§ 171. OE. y .

E. $y = \bar{i}$ in open and closed syllables and before nasal
combinations § 36.

E. $y = \text{ME. } \bar{y}, \bar{i} \text{ with lengthening of } y \text{ before } \bar{z}, \text{ Ken-}$
 $\text{dal } ai$ § 124.

= \bar{u} § 74.

+ $r = \bar{o}$ § 55.

§ 172. OE. a .

U. $a = \bar{a}$ in monosyllables § 65.

= \bar{o} in loanwords § 97.

= \bar{a} by shortening § 60 Note.

= $\bar{i}\bar{o}$ § 134.

+ $\bar{z}, h, w = a$ § 65.

U. (Northumb.) $a + l + d = \bar{o}$ § 83.

OE. $\bar{a} + l + d = \bar{a}$ § 67.

+ l + cons. = σ § 96.

§ 173. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{e} : WGmc. \bar{a}).

OE. $\bar{a} = \varepsilon$ by shortening § 45, I.

= \bar{a} in open syllables and before r § 135, I.

= \bar{a} § 92, II.

+ σ = \bar{e} § 51, II.

§ 174. OE. (WS.) \bar{a} (Northumb. \bar{a} Gmc. $ai-i$).

OE. $\bar{a} = i$ by shortening § 87.

= ε by shortening § 45.

= \bar{a} in open syllables and before r § 135, II.

= \bar{a} § 92, I.

OE. final $\bar{a} + \sigma = ei$ § 128.

§ 175. OE. \bar{e} .

OE. $\bar{e} = \bar{e}$ § 89.

= \bar{e} in open syllables § 92 Note.

= \bar{e} before r § 135 Note.

= \bar{e} in open syllables § 135 Note.

OE. (Northumb.) $\bar{e} = \bar{e}$ § 89.

OE. $\bar{e} + \sigma (> *eo + \sigma, ea + \sigma) = \bar{e}$ § 90.

+ σ finally = ei § 129.

§ 176. OE. \bar{i} .

OE. $\bar{i} = ai$ § 121.

= i by shortening § 38.

+ $\sigma = ai$ § 122.

§ 177. OE. \bar{o} .

OE. $\bar{o} = iu$ and \bar{o} §§ 102, 138.

+ iu § 106.

= σ in loanwords § 97.

= u by shortening § 75, III.

= σ by shortening § 84.

+ $\sigma = iu$ medially § 107.

E. $\sigma + \mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{y}f$ finally § 75.

+ $h = \mathfrak{o}$ § 84.

+ $ht = au-t$ § 104.

+ $r = \bar{u}\mathfrak{o}$ § 141.

+ $w = \sigma$ medially § 98.

+ $w = au$ finally § 116.

§ 178. OE. u .

U. $u = \mathfrak{y}u$ § 111.

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= \mathfrak{y} § 76.

§ 179. OE. \bar{y} .

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§ 180. OE. $\bar{e}a$ (Gmc. au).

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= \mathfrak{o} § 56.

+ $w = \bar{o}$ § 97 Note.

For OE. $\bar{e}a + \mathfrak{z}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z}$) see § 155.

§ 181. OE. $\bar{e}o$.

U. $\bar{e}o = \bar{i}\mathfrak{o}$ § 135 Note.

= \bar{e} § 89.

= \mathfrak{e} § 46.

+ $w \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = iu \text{ § 101.} \\ = \mathfrak{e}u \text{ § 105.} \end{array} \right.$

For $\bar{e}o + \mathfrak{z}$ (Northumb. $\bar{e} + \mathfrak{z}$) see § 155.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 182. Scand. a .

Scand. $a = a$ §§ 60, 63 Note.

= \mathfrak{e} § 42 Note.

= $\bar{i}\mathfrak{o}$ in open syllables § 132.

+ $f = a$ § 67 Note.

§ 183. Scand. *e*.

Scand. *e* = *ɛ* §§ 41, 43 Note.

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§ 184. Scand. *i*.

Scand. *i* = *i* §§ 30, 32 Note.

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§ 185. Scand. *o*.

Scand. *o* = *ɔ* § 80.

= *ʊə* § 140, III.

+ *g* = *au* § 117.

+ *r* + cons. = *or* § 82 Note.

§ 186. Scand. *u*.

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= *iu* § 104.

+ *l* + cons. = *yl* § 110 Note.

§ 187. Scand. *r*, *y*.

Scand. *r* + *y* = *ɛ* § 87.

Scand. *y* + *r* = *or* § 55.

§ 188. Scand. *ɔ* which is almost always the *u*-Umlaut of Prim. Scand. **a* is unrepresented in Kendal, unless some of the words traced back to Scand. *a* really come from *ɔ*.

§ 189. Scand. *æ* and *ø* seem to be unrepresented in Kendal.

§ 190. Scand. *á* = *a* § 64.

§ 191. Scand. *é*

§ 192. Scand. *í* = *ai* § 122.

§ 193. Scand. *ó* = *ʉə* § 141.

§ 194. Scand. *ú* = *yl* § 121 Note.

§ 195. Scand. *ý* = *ai* § 124.

§ 196. Scand. *ei*.and. *ei* = \bar{e} § 53.= \bar{i} § 93.= *e* § 50.= \circ § 59.§ 197. Scand. *ou*.and. *ou* = *au* § 118.= σ § 99.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 198. OFr. *a*.Fr. *a* = *a* §§ 61, 63 Note.= \bar{a} in open syllables § 133.= \circ in unstressed syllables.§ 199. OFr. *e*.Fr. *e* = \bar{e} in open syllables § 136, III.= *ɛ* after *r* § 57.§ 200. OFr. *i*.Fr. *i* = *i* § 37.= *ai* § 125.§ 201. OFr. *o* and *ɔ*.Fr. *o* and *ɔ* = \bar{u} § 140, III.= *ɥ* § 72.= \circ § 56.Fr. *o* + *l* + cons. = *au* § 115 Note.Fr. *ɔ* + *r* = \circ § 81.§ 202. ANorm. *u*, OFr. *ou*.Norm. *u*, OFr. *ou* = *au* § 119.= *ɥu* § 111 Note.= *ɥ* § 72.= \circ § 56.§ 203. OFr. \bar{o} = *iu*.

- § 204. OFr. *ũ* = *iu* § 103.
 § 205. OFr. *ai* = *ē* § 52.
 § 206. ANorm. *oi* = *ɔi* § 127.
 § 207. OFr. *ūi* = *iu* § 103 Note.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

- § 208. Celtic *a* = *a* § 62 Note.
 § 209. Celtic *o* = *ɔ* § 85.
 § 210. Celtic *u* = *ʉ* § 72 Note.

Chapter V.

The Kendal consonants and their OE. equivalents.

k.

§ 211. *k* initially has four origins in Kendal representing 1. OE. *c*, *α*) before original back vowels, *β*) before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *k*, 3. OFr. *c* and 4. Celtic *c*. In Northumbrian *c* probably was never so far fronted as in WS., but remained at *ċ* (fronted *k*), which sound was probably preserved throughout the ME. period and became subsequently the velar (see Bülbring § 493).

Examples:

§ 212. I. OE. *c* before orig. back vowels.

<i>kat</i> sb. cat.	<i>kʉd</i> sb. cud.
<i>kāld</i> adj. cold.	<i>kʉu</i> sb. cow.
<i>korn</i> sb. corn.	<i>kjær</i> sb. care.
<i>kɔwɛb</i> sb. cobweb.	<i>kʉs</i> sb. kiss.
	<i>kɔslɛp</i> sb. rennet-bag.

II. *c* before orig. front vowels.

<i>kaf</i> sb. chaff.	<i>kjst</i> sb. chest.
<i>kiŋk</i> sb. blow.	<i>kj̃t</i> sb. milking pail (§ 34).

Note. The old forms **kærk*, *kærn* have been supplanted by borrowings from Polite English, e. g. *tjærtj*, *tjærn* (see § 55).

§ 213. Scand. *k*.

<i>kęst</i> vb. cast.	<i>klj̃p</i> sb. clip, shear.
<i>kj̃nliŋ</i> sb. firewood.	<i>kl̥k-hęn</i> sb. sitting-hen.
<i>kol̥p</i> sb. rasher of bacon.	

§ 214. OFrench *c*.

<i>kək</i> sb. cock.	<i>krękat</i> sb. cricket (insect).
<i>kraun</i> sb. crown.	<i>kərliu</i> sb. curlew.

§ 215. Celtic *c*.

<i>kl̥k</i> sb. clock (§ 85).
<i>kr̥l</i> sb. bench for pig-killing.
<i>kr̥udz</i> sb. curds (§ 72 Note).

§ 216. Kendal *k* medially and finally has four origins, e. g. 1. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*, 2. Scand. *k*, 3. OFrench *c*, *q*, 4. Celtic *k*, *c*.

Examples are:

§ 217. OE. *c*, *cc*, *x*.

<i>aks</i> sb. axe.	<i>f̥aks</i> sb. fox.
<i>ask</i> sb. newt.	<i>jak</i> sb. oak.
<i>bęk</i> sb. brook.	<i>jaka</i> sb. acre.
<i>bj̃pk</i> sb. bench.	<i>j̥k</i> sb. yoke.
<i>biak</i> vb. bake.	<i>klj̃pk</i> sb. blow.
<i>d̥akn</i> sb. dock.	<i>kiŋk</i> sb. flow.
<i>daik</i> sb. ditch.	<i>mak</i> vb. make.
<i>eks</i> vb. ask.	<i>s̥j̥ak</i> sb. sake.

§ 218. Scand. *k*.

<i>bask</i> vb. bask (§ 61 Note).
<i>bl̥ęk</i> adj. deep-yellow (of butter).

bylk sb. bulk.

gauk sb. simpleton.

kek vb. tilt up a cart (§ 50).

klk kēn sb. sittinghen.

Note. In *klīkt* 'lump of rock' *gk* represents older *nt*; cf. Dan. *klinte* (§ 82 Note) and also ME. *clintes* CM. 17590. This change of the consonant is probably confined to the Kendal dialect and those most intimately connected with it, since the Lonsdale dialects have 'clint'.

§ 219. OFrench *c*, *q*.

bjak sb. beak.

kck sb. cock.

bakl sb. good condition.

kreket sb. cricket (insect).

§ 220. Celtic *c*.

klck sb. clock.

g.

§ 221. Kendal *g* initially has four origins, which are 1. *a*) OE. *ɣ* before original back vowels, *β*) OE. *ɣ* before original front vowels, 2. Scandinavian *g*, 3. OFrench *g*, and 4. Celtic *g*.

It is possible, that in Northumbrian *ɣ*, when fronted, had a sound parallel to the fronted *k* (see § 361 and Bülbring, § 493). In some cases fronted *ɣ* has become 'j', e. g. *jæt*, *jilp* in others 'g', (see below).

Examples are:

§ 222. I. OE. *ɣ* before orig. back vowels.

gā vb. go.

gīs sb. pl. geese.

gandrīn sb. gander.

gōst sb. ghost.

gauld sb. gold.

gyd adj. good.

grævlæk sb. crowbar.

gym sb. gum.

gēm sb. game.

gyus sb. goose.

Note. In *gō* sb. 'gall', *garn* sb. 'garn', *g* represents *g* from such forms as **galla*, *garn*, see Bülbring, § 492, Anm. 1.

geslīn sb. gosling (§ 48) is probably native, representing OE. **gēsling*; for which cf. ME. *geslyng* WW. 638, 17.

§ 223. II. OE. *ȝ* before orig. front vowels.

gaivørsəm adj. ravenous. *tugiðer* adv. together.

giðer vb. gather (§ 33 Note). *gið* vb. get.

giu vb. give.

§ 224. Scandinavian *g*.

gab sb. talketiveness. *giap* vb. gape (§ 132).

gadfti sb. gadfly. *gom* sb. good sense.

giðert sb. hair-noose. *gust* sb. gust.

§ 225. OFrench *g*.

gē adj. gay.

§ 226. Celtic *g*.

gaun sb. gown.

§ 227. Kendal *g* medially and finally has six sources and corresponds to 1. OE. medial and final *cȝ*, 2. OE. *cc*, ME. *ck* voiced, 3. Scand. *gg*, 4. OFr. *g*, 5. OFr. *c* voiced, 6. Celtic *g*.

Examples:

§ 228. OE. *cȝ*.

brig sb. bridge. *liȝ* vb. 1) lie, 2) lay.

dog sb. dog. *piȝ* sb. pig.

hȝ sb. sheep. *riȝ* sb. ridge.

§ 229. OE. **cc*, ME. *ck*.

hag vb. chop, cut § 60.

hag! vb. bungle, spoil § 60.

§ 230. Scand. *gg*.

bag sb. bag. *klæg* sb. gadfly.

dæg vb. water. *læg* sb. leg.

eg sb. egg. *rag* sb. hoar frost.

eg(ȝn) vb. incite, spur on. *stæg* sb. gander.

§ 231. OFrench *g*.

bargin sb. bargain.

§ 232. OFrench *c*.

fuḡe sb. sugar (§§ 72, 310).

§ 233. Celtic *g*.

bog sb. bog.

bogʃ sb. spectre.

bogʃ vb. shy (of horses).

krag sb. crag.

sk.

§ 234. Kendal *sk* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scandinavian *sk* and 3. OFrench *sq*, *sc* etc.

The usual development of OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk* in Kendal has been to *f*, but *sk* has been preserved in a small number of words. These are certainly relatively older than the '*f*'-forms in most cases, though some words seem always to have had *f*; e. g. Kendal *fip* (sheep), ME. *scēp*, *scēap*, OE. (Angl.) *scēp*. There is little doubt that in the early ME. period *sk* and *f* existed side by side, the former being used before orig. back vowels, the latter before orig. front. Then about the 15th century the two sounds were promiscuously used, as *skel* sb. 'scale' for **fæl* cf. ME. *schale* Pr. P. 443. *fīle* sb. 'scree' represents ME. **schēle* and OE. **sceału* for **skælu*. *f* has usurped the place of *sk* in *afəz* sb. 'ashes', but this change may be much later; cf. *as-būərd* 'box for keeping ashes in' for **ask-būərd*, with ME. *aske* Pr. P. 15, *asken* n. pl. Hav. 2841.

OFrench *sq*, *sc* have remained *sk*.

Examples are:

§ 235. OE. *sc* and *sc*.

skel sb. scale.

skrat vb. scratch.

skift vb. shift, remove.

skuxər sb. a score (= twenty).

§ 236. Scandinavian *sk*.*skai* sb. sky.*skantj* adj. greedy.*skart* adj. frightened.*skel* sb. shell (§ 41).*skēt* sb. untidily dressed person (§ 53).*skwab* sb. lowbacked long seat.§ 237. OFrench *sq*, *sc*.*skalp* sb. piece of a garment hanging loose.*skart* adj. with the skin knocked off.*skod* vb. scald.*skul* sb. school.*skur* vb. scour (§ 141 Note).

§ 238. Kendal *sk* finally corresponds to 1. OE. *sc* when final, and 2. Scand. *sk*, but the examples are few. They are:

I. OE. *sc*.*frosk* sb. frog. Cf. OE. *forse*, *frox*, ME. *frosk*, *frosch*.

Pr. P. 180.

gljisk sb. shine forth (of sun).Note. In **ask* sb. 'newt' *sk* represents OE. *þ-x*, ME. *-sk*.II. Scandinavian *sk*.*bask* vb. bask.*ɳ*.

§ 239. Kendal *ɳ* occurs only medially and finally, and corresponds to 1. OE. *nȝ*, 2. OE. *nc*, 3. Scandinavian *ng*, 4. Scand. *gn*, 5. Scand. *nk*.

Examples are:

I. OE. *ng*.*fɳɳer* sb. finger.*raɳ* adj. wrong.*gaɳ* vb. go.*straɳ* adj. strong.

II. OE. *nc*.*beyk* sb. bench (§ 43).*kijk* sb. choking sensation (§ 32).*þeyk* vb. thank (§ 44).*waykl* adj. feeble (§ 63).§ 240. I. Scandinavian *ng*.*dijj* sb. noise.*hijj* vb. hang.*fijj* vb. fling.*tayj* sb. sting.

Note. *-y-* in *ayz* sb. pl. awns of barley, corresponds to Scand. *gn*. Cf. ON. *ogn*, gen. *agnar*.

II. Scand. *nk*.*hank* sb. hank.*spijk* sb. chaffinch.

Note. *yk* in *klijk* sb. lump of rock represents older *nt*. Dan. *klinte* (see § 32 Note).

§ 241. Kendal *j*, which only occurs initial— *y* has five origins corresponding to 1. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. ~~ȝ~~), 2. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *g*), 3. Scand. *j*, 4. Scand. *ǰ*, 5. a peculiar development of *æ* from older *æ*, *ǣ* (See §§ 131 Note, 134 Note).

Examples:

I. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *j*).*ji* pron. ye.*jok* sb. joke.*jær* sb. year.*jypp* adj. young.II. OE. *ǰ* (Gmc. *g*).*jala* adj. yellow.*jæt* sb. gate.*jest* sb. yeast.*jǰstædǰ* adv. yesterday.

Note. in *jæt* adv. yet, *jær* sb. yarrow, *jok* sb. yolk, it is uncertain whether *j* represents Gmc. *g* or *j*.

§ 242. I. Scand. *j*.*jiur* sb. udder.II. Scand. *g*.*jaul* vb. howl.

§ 243. Older Kendal *ja* initially has become

ja, *je* in.

jak sb. oak.

jak sb. acre.

jans adv. once.

jan pron. and num. one.

jeſer sb. fence made of dead sticks.

t.

§ 244. Kendal *t* initially has four origins, 1. OE. *t*,
2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t*, 4. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

OE. *t*.

tastiks sb. pieces of willow bark used for besom.

tja sb. toe.

tjet vb. teach.

tysl sb. tussle.

Note. In *tja* the one *t* represents ME. *t* OE. *t* in *ŕæt-æn*. *t* in *tait* probably represents OE. *ð*, ME. *t*.

§ 245. Scand. *t*.

tak vb. take.

tan sb. sting.

tarn sb. tarn.

§ 246. OFr. *t*.

tent sb. tent.

tjæbl sb. table.

tart sb. tart.

§ 247. OFr. *cu*.

twjlt sb. quilt.

§ 248. Kendal *t* medially and finally has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *t*, 2. Scand. *t*, 3. OFr. *t* and
4. Celtic *t*.

§ 249. OE. *t*.

baut sb. bolt.

dyst sb. dust.

jēt sb. gate.

fetl(yp) vb. prepare.

þaut vb. pret. thought.

Note. OE. *d*, when unstressed in ME., has been unvoiced in Kendal in a few participles and in the word *forst* adv. forward. — e. g. — *kilt* past. part. killed, *telt* past part. told. In *dryut* sb. drought *t* represents ME. *hþ* from OE. *ȝō* in the oblique cases **drugðes*, **drugðe*. *drugap* would give **drugup*.

§ 250. Scand. *t*.

gust sb. gust.

kęst vb. cast.

ųst sb. curds.

Note. -*st-n* has become -*sw* in *kęsn* cast, pp. to *kęst* vb. cast.

§ 251. OFr. *t*.

antęz conj. in case.

bjast sb. beast.

bat sb. stroke (cf. scythe).

twilt sb. quilt.

węst vb. waste.

Note. *sts* has become *s* in the n. pl. *bias* 'cattle'.

§ 252. Celtic *t*.

brat sb. apron.

§ 253. The demonstrative pronoun '*t*' = the, perhaps represents the final *t* in OE. *ðæt*, cf. *tę* the one, OE. *ðætān*. When *ðę* does actually occur, as in verse, it is borrowed from Literary English.

d.

§ 254. Kendal *d* initially has three origins corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. Scand. *d* and 3. OFr. *d*.

Examples:

§ 255. OE. *d*.

daft adj. foolish.

dę sb. day.

daik sb. ditch.

dęd sb. deed.

§ 256. Scand. *d*.

dauli adj. melancholy.

dęzd adj. confused.

dęg vb. water.

dęp sb. noise.

§ 257. OFr. *d*.

dab vb. daub.

dæm sb. dame.

dif sb. dish.

dyut vb. doubt.

§ 258. Kendal *d* medially and finally has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *d*, 2. OE. *þ*, 3. Scand. *d*, 4. Scand. *ð*, 5. OFr. *d*, and 6. OFr. *t*.

Original *þ*, *ð* whether OE., or Scand. became *d* in Kendal before *r* and *l*, and in medial positions between two vowels, which *d* was later advanced to the point alveolar position (§ 28) when *r* followed, giving *ç*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.

aɪdl adj. idle.

ladl sb. ladle.

dæd adj. dead.

maud sb. -mould.

Note. In *bundl* sb. 'bundle' *d* has been inserted, probably owing to the influence of Literary English. Otherwise original *d* between *n* and *l* has been lost, E. g. *kanl*, *hanl*, *ranþbök*, *kynlɪn*.

II. OE. *þ*.

stidl vb. walk lazily vandyke.

swadl vb. swathe.

wɪdɪ sb. bent ozier.

§ 259. I. Scand. *d*.

çldɪn sb. fuel.

padək sb. frog.

II. Scand. *ð*.

adl vb. earn.

rad(yp) vb. tidy.

riɔn adj. peevish.

stɪdɪ sb. anvil.

§ 260. I. OFr. *d*.

skōd vb. scald.

medl vb. meddle.

II. OFr. *t*.

pɔdɪf sb. porridge.

l.

§ 261. Kendal *l* initially has four origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *l*, 2. OE. *hl*, 3. Scand. *l*, 4. Scand. *hl*.

Examples.

I. OE. *l*.

læn adj. long.

lȝ vb. lie.

lamb sb. lamb.

lām adj. lame.

II. OE. *hl*.

læf vb. laugh.

hlād sb. load.

lād sb. ladle.

lōf sb. loaf.

§ 262. I. Scand. *l*.

læg sb. leg.

lēt sb. seek.

lei sb. scythe.

lǣþ sb. barn.

II. Scand. *hl*.

laup vb. leap.

§ 263. Kendal *l* medially and finally has three origins, corresponding to — 1. OE. *l*, 2. Scand. *l*, and 3. OFr. *l*.

Examples:

OE. *l*.

āld adj. old.

falæ adj. fallow.

bawl sb. bowl.

gæsl sb. gristle.

Note. In the combination *o* + *l* + cons. *l* has in most cases been lost, e. g. *baut* sb. bolt, *maud* sb. mould. Where it is present as in *gauld* gold, *bawlstæ* bolster, it is due to the influence of Literary English.

§ 264. Scand. *l*.

melðar sb. quantity of corn. *daupli* adj. gloomy.

gildært sb. hairnoose.

§ 265. OFr. *l*.

alækæ sb. vinegar.

skalæp sb. loose piece of a garment.

266. The combinations *kl*, *gl*, have remained in
| throughout, the change to *tl*, *dl*, being unknown.

Examples:

I. *kl*.

o. clover. *klim* vb. climb.
klɔp sb. cloth.

II. *gl*.

j. glad. *glas* sb. glass.
glɔp vb. stare.

267. Kendal *ɳ* initially has six origins, corre-
g to — 1. OE. *ɳ*, 2. OE. *cɳ*, 3. OE. *ʒɳ*, and
hɳ, 5. Scand. *ɳ*, 6. OFr. *ɳ*.

ere was probably at one time a distinction made in the
dialect in the pronunciation of *ɳ* from OE. *ɳ*, and *ɳ*
E. *cɳ*, the latter possibly being unvoiced. Now,
r, there is no trace of any such distinction. Other,
n dialects according to Ellis unvoiced the *ɳ* from
er source; e. g. *ɳā* from **cnāwa* (Ellis spells it *ɳhaa*
n. V, p. 542). The older pronunciation must have
pplanted owing to the influence of Literary English.

Examples.

I. OE. *ɳ*.

m. nine. *ɳɛbər* sb. neighbour.
nothing. *ɳɪd* vb. need.

II. OE. *cɳ*.

know. *ɳɪd* vb. knead.
knife. *ɳɪəv* sb. knave.
ɳɔk vb. knock.

III. OE. *ʒɳ*.

gnaw.

IV. OE. *hn*.*neḡ* sb. neck.*neḡ* adj. tender, nesh.§ 268. Scand. *n*.*nīaḡ* sb. fist.§ 269. OFr. *n*.*naterəl* sb. simpleton.

§ 270. Kendal *n*, medially and finally, has six sources 1. OE. *n*, 2. Scand. *n*, 3. OFr. *n*, 4. OE. *nȝ*, 5. OE. *nd*, 6. Scand. *ng* — the last three occurring only with secondary, or absence of stress.

Examples:

OE. *n*.*bēnd* vb. bend.*hynȝ* sb. honey.*born* p. part. born.*myun* sb. moon.§ 271. Scand. *n*.*aṃ* conj. perhaps.*grēn* sb. prong of a fork.*brakn* sb. bracken.*slekn* vb. slake the thirst.§ 272. OFr. *n*.*antaz* conj. in case.*karən* sb. carrion.§ 273. OE. *nȝ*.*berȝin* sb. funeral.*fuȝinz* sb. footprints.*ibmȝn* sb. evening.§ 274. OE. *nd*.*gītȝ* pres. part. getting.*sēlȝn* pres. part. selling.*mēkin* pres. part. making.*sētȝ* pres. part. setting.§ 275. Scand. *ng*.*ēldȝn* sb. fuel.*r*.

§ 276. Kendal *r* initially has six origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *r*, 2. OE. *hr*, 3. OE. *wr*, 4. Scand. *r*, 5. OFr. *r*, 6. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

I. OE. *r*.

<i>rā</i> sb. row.	<i>rīp</i> sb. rope.
<i>raþk</i> adj. close, thick.	<i>rad</i> adj. red.

II. OE. *hr*.

<i>rīg</i> sb. ridge.	<i>riþ</i> vb. rue.
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III. OE. *wr*.

<i>rait</i> vb. write.	<i>riþ</i> sb. wreath.
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§ 277. Scand. *r*.

<i>rag</i> sb. hoarfrost.	<i>rīþk</i> vb. wander.
<i>raiv</i> vb. tear.	<i>ræd up</i> vb. tidy.
<i>ręns</i> vb. rince.	

§ 278. OFrench. *r*.

<i>ramp</i> vb. ruin, destroy.	<i>ręvat</i> sb. rivet.
<i>rędž</i> sb. rage. ¹	<i>rozjn</i> sb. resin.

§ 279. Celtic *r*.

<i>ryþ</i> vb. rub.

§ 280. Kendal *r*, medially and finally, corresponds to 1. OE. *r*, 2. Scand. *r*, 3. OFr. *r*, and 4. Celtic *r*.

Examples:

OE. *r*.

<i>bora</i> vb. borrow.	<i>briþ</i> vb. bring.
<i>bærd</i> sb. bird.	<i>ęðer</i> pron. either.
<i>hors</i> sb. horse.	

§ 281. Scand. *r*.

<i>bær</i> sb. whirr, noise.	<i>gręn</i> sb. prong of a fork.
<i>hara</i> sb. harrow.	

§ 282. OFr. *r*.*badžor* sb. small corn dealer.*bargin* sb. bargain.*hurt* sb. hurt.*krękt* sb. cricket (insect).§ 283. Celtic *r*.*krag* sb. crag.*kril* sb. bench for pig killin*krudz* sb. curds.*t*.

§ 284. Kendal *t* occurs only when before *r* or *a* +
and corresponds to 1. OE. *t*, 2. OFr. *t*.

Examples:

I. OE. *t* initially.*triu* adj. true.*triuþ* sb. truth.*traf* sb. trough.*trenf* sb. wheel of wheel barrow.II. OFr. *t* initially.*trai* vb. try.*trubf* sb. trouble.III. OE. *t* medially.*betar* adj. better.*stray* adj. strong.*weltar* vb. stagger about.IV. OFr. *t* medially.*altar* vb. alter.*matar* sb. matter.*partridž* sb. partridge.*d*.

§ 285. Kendal *d* occurs before *r* and *a* + *r*. Initial
it corresponds to OE. *d* and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

dra vb. draw.*dr̥i* adj. tedious.*drai* adj. dry.*dr̥iəm* vb. dream.

ḍ in *ḍryun* vb. drown most probably represent Scand. *d*, not OE. *d*. E. g. **drugna* see § 109 Note and Björkman p. 176.

§ 286. Medially *ḍ* corresponds to 1. OE. intervocalic *d* and *þ*, 2. Scand. *d*. This treatment of *þ* is one of the leading characteristics of the Kendal dialect and of those most nearly related. (Ellis EE. Pron. V, p. 556—557, and 565 see D. 31 var 3. Nos. 6—11.) Elsewhere as in Midyorkshire [D 30 var 1] Muker, Hawes and Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel we get *ḍ* [Ellis's *dh*]. When the change *þ* < *ḍ* took place is unknown, but is probably later than the ME. period, for in ME. a few *þ* forms actually occur where now in Kendal we have *ḍ*; e. g. *ayþer* Hav. 2665, *oþer* Hav. 1755. I have divided the cases where orig. OE. *d* and *þ* have become *ḍ* in Kendal, into three groups, according as ME. shows 1. *d*, 2. *þ*, 3. *d*, or *þ*. In all these cases Literary English has *ð*, which sound has clearly usurped the place *d* in several instances. Of the two types *d* and *þ* the *d*-type seems to be Northern, the *þ*-type Midland and Southern as a whole. It is yet highly probable that there were far more words with *þ*, than are actually recorded. Stratmann-Bradley gives only two words which show both *d* and *þ*.

Examples:

OE. *d* and *þ*.I. ME. *d*.*ḍleḍar* sb. bladder.*hiḍar* adv. hither.*faḍar* sb. father.*muḍar* sb. mother.*giḍar* vb. gather.*weḍar* sb. weather.*hwīḍar* adv. whither.

II. ME. *þ*.*ēðar* pro. either.*uðar* pro. other.*ruðar* sb. rudder.*hwēðar* pro. which.

Note. *jeðar* fence made of dead sticks, OE. *eaðor* probably belongs here.

III. ME. *d* and *þ*.*feðar* sb. feather.*leðar* sb. leather.

§ 287. Scand. *d* has become *ð* in:

blaðar sb. noise.

§ 288. OFr. *ss* (*scissoire*) has become *ð* through *d* in *síðarz* sb. scissors from older **sijðarz*.

§ 289. Kendal *ð* after the cons. *l*, *n* and *r* represents OE. and Scand. *d*.

Examples:

I. OE. *d*.*hindar* adj. hind.*myrðar* sb. murder.*hindar* vb. hinder.*wynder* sb. wonder.*fyndar* sb. shoulder.II. Scand. *d*.*gildart* sb. snare.*mældar* sb. quantity of corn -*þ*.

§ 290. Kendal *þ* occurs initially and finally and represents 1. OE. *þ*, 2. Scand. *þ*. Initially it has remained unaltered. At the end of words, it represents ME. final *þ*, usually from a final consonant but not always so.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ*.*bræþ* sb. broth.*tiuþ* sb. tooth.*dæþ* sb. death.*wurþ* sb. and adj. worth.

II. Scand. *þ*.*bjəþ* pro. both.*ljəþ* sb. barn.*ð*.

§ 291. Kendal *ð* only occurs in a very few examples, and represents a ME. voicing of OE. *þ*, when in a position of secondary stress (see HES. § 780). Initially, it represents OE. and Scand. *þ*; finally, OE. medial *ð* in such words as *smōðe ME. smothe (see § 107), lāðere ME. lāthere Hamp. Ps. LXXVII, I*.

Examples:

I. OE. *þ* initially.*ðen* adv. then.*ðær* adv. there.*ði* adj. thy.*ðu* pro. thou.II. Scand. *þ* initially.*ðe* pro. they.*ðær* (*ðer*) pro. these.III. OE. medial *ð*.*læð* adj. loath.*smuð* adj. smooth.*s*.

§ 292. Kendal *s* initially corresponds to 1. OE. *s* 2. Scand. *s*, 3. OFr. *s*, and 4. OE. *sc* in unstressed positions.

For *sk* see § 234 ff.

The change *sc* to *s* took place already in the ME. period, in the Northern dialects (Morsbach § 6, A 16).

Examples:

I. OE. *s*.*sā* sb. saw.*sinj* sb. sinew.*seben* num. seven.*sparə* sb. sparrow.

II. Scand. *s*.*sail* vb. strain, sb. sieve etc. *stíðj* sb. anvil.*slakn* vb. slake. *storkn* vb. stiffen, congeal.III. OFr. *s*.*sarə* vb. serve, feed. *sās* vb. scold.. *stjær* adj. sure.IV. OE. *sc*.*sal*, *-sl-*, vb. shall.*syd*, *səd*, vb. should.

§ 293. In medial and final positions *Kendals* has the following origins —

1. OE. and Scand. *s* have remained unvoiced
 α) when final, except when immediately preceded by a voiced stop, β) when a voiceless stop or stops precede, or follow.

2. OE. *rs* has become *s* in a few words, but in other cases *r* remains.

3. When at the end of a syllable with *l* following in the next, *s* seems to remain unvoiced.

4. Medial and final *sk* from OE. *sc* and Scand. *sk*, as a rule are either preserved, or become *f*; but owing to assimilation pass into *s* in a few words.

Examples:

§ 294. OE. final *s*.*byus* sb. cowstall.*hyus* sb. house.*glas* sb. glass.*lōs* sb. loss.§ 295. Scand. final *s*.*laus* adj. loose.

Note. *lūs* vb. loose is probably derived from ME. *lōs* adj. loose of Scand. origin. See Stratmann-Bradley p. 405.

§ 296. OE. *s* before voiceless stops.

baulsta sb. bolster.

gasl sb. gristle.

faen vb. fasten.

ſamfæst adj. shamefaced.

waks vb. grow.

Note. *eks* vb. ask, is by metathesis for **esk*.

§ 297. OE. *rs* < *s* in:

bas sb. perch (fish).

wasen vb. grow worse.

but

gars grass.

§ 298. OE. *s* before *l*.

keaslep sb. rennet bag.

tusl sb. tussle.

§ 299. OE. *sc* < *s* by assimilation.

asbyrd sb. box for keeping ashes in, for **ask-býrd*.

§ 300. Scand. *sk* < *s* by assimilation.

męns sb. kindness. Cf. *męnsful*.

ręns vb. rince.

z.

§ 301. Kendal *z* only occurs medially and finally, and corresponds to, 1. ME. *s* in medial intervocalic positions from OE. *s*, 2. Scand. medial *s*, 3. OFr. medial *s*, 4. ME. final *s* in unstressed positions except when a voiceless consonant precedes, 5. OFr. unstressed *s*, 6. *s* after a voiced stop.

Examples:

§ 302. Medial ME. *s*.

bızın sb. besom.

glēz vb. make shine.

blēz vb. blaze.

tīz vb. tease.

wızntli adj. wizzened.

z in *hezl* sb. hazel; is the usual development of original intervocalic *s*, cf. hesyl Pr. P. 288. *gezlin* sb. gosling instead of **geslin* is explained owing to the fact that the syllables in this word were

divided as follows — *ges-ling*. *Tysl* sb. tussle and *kaslep* sb. rennet bag represent older **tusl-en* and *kesl-op*. In these cases the intermediate vowel was lost previous to the voicing of *s*.

§ 303. Scand. medial *s*.

mēzd adj. confused.

dēzd adj. dazed.

§ 304. OFr. medial *s*.

rozīn sb. resin.

§ 305. ME. final *s*.

afəs sb. pl. ashes.

oləz adv. always.

hyuzəz sb. pl. houses.

əz conj. as.

The pl. *əyz* is probably a new formation from **ay*.

§ 306. OFr. final *s*.

antəz conj. in case.

ʃ.

§ 307. Kendal *ʃ* initially has three origins, corresponding to 1. OE. *sc*, 2. Scand. *sk*, 3. OFr. *s*.

In some words *ʃ* represents Northern ME. *sch* (i. e. *ʃ* or some similar sound) but in other cases it must have taken the place of ME. *sk*, especially in words like *ʃa* adj. shallow, *ʃərl* vb. slide (see § 234). *-ʃag* in *butʃag* piece of bread and butter, may represent OE. **scēacga*, but its origin is as yet undecided. For medial *cʒ* < *g* cf. **docʒ* < *dog*, *licʒa* < *lig* etc. (§§ 227, 228).

Examples:

§ 308. OE. *sc*.

ʃadə sb. shadow.

ʃip sb. sheep.

ʃak vb. shake.

ʃort adj. short.

ʃam sb. shame.

ʃrink vb. shrink.

ʃilf sb. shelf.

ʃrub sb. shrub.

ʃilə sb. scree.

ʃu sb. shoe.

§ 309. Scand. *sk*.*ſa* adj. shallow.*ſerl* vb. slide.§ 310. OFr. *s*.*ſuga* sb. sugar.

This may however be borrowed from Literary English as *s* in *ſuor* sure (OFr. *sûr*) has remained unaltered.

§ 311. Medially and finally Kendal *f* corresponds to 1. final OE, *sc*, 2. final Scand. *sk*, 3. final OE. *c*, after *n*, 4. Scand. *k* after *n*, 5. OFr. *ge* unvoiced. In some words OE. *sc* must have remained in a fronted form until it became *f*, in others it became *sk* early. In some of the latter *f* took the place of *sk* either by analogy with existing *-f* forms or by borrowing from Literary English. Examples of old *-sc* becoming *f* are, *ef* sb. ash ME. *esche* Cath. 117. *fiſ* sb. fish ME. *fische* CM. 2865. *weſ* vb. wash ME. *wesche* CM. 27547 *wasche* CM. 15319. *f* has taken the place of older **sk-* in *aſez* sb. pl. ashes (see § 234), *diſ* sb. dish ME. *disc* Lazamon 19692. Probably the Scand. words *buſ* sb. bush, *raſ* adj. rash, had *-sk* in the Kendal dialect at the time of Cursor Mundi. OE. *c* has become *f* after *n* in the words *bēnf* sb. bench and *ranf* sb. 'thickset-man'. This form with *f* is perhaps due to the oblique cases, **benceſ*, **benće* the nom. **benc* giving *bipk* and *bepk* (§§ 34, 43). **Benće* would give ME. **benche*, which would become *bēnf*, with simplification of *tſ* to *f* after *n*. Yet perhaps this form is merely borrowed from Literary English. But in the case of *ranf* this cannot be so, as the word does not occur in Literary English. Here undoubtedly the *f* is derived from the oblique cases **rinćeſ*, **rinće*, the ME. *renk* Gaw. 691 coming from the nom. *rinc*, which would give Kendal **raſk*.

Bunf sb. bunch from Scand. *bunki, cf. OIc. bunke pile, heap Norw. dial. bunke heap (Aasen p. 90) is probably from a ME. *bunche, with fronting of older *k*. In *punf* vb. punch, hit, ME. *g* (*dʒ*) has been unvoiced to *ch* (*tʃ*) and then simplified to *f*, as above.

Examples:

§ 312. Final OE. *sc*.

<i>aʃz</i> sb. ashes.	<i>keʃ</i> sb. kecks.
<i>diʃ</i> sb. dish.	<i>ruʃ</i> sb. rush.
<i>eʃ</i> sb. ash (Fraxinus).	<i>preʃauld</i> sb. threshold.
<i>fiʃ</i> sb. fish.	<i>wɛʃ</i> vb. wash.

§ 313. Final Scand. *sk*.

<i>bʊʃ</i> sb. bush.	<i>raʃ</i> adj. rash.
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§ 314. Final OE. *c* after *n*.

<i>bɛnʃ</i> sb. bench.	<i>ranʃ</i> sb. thickset-man.
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§ 315. Scand. *k* after *n*.

<i>bʊnʃ</i> sb. bunch.

§ 316. OFr. *ge* (*ʒ*).

<i>pɔdiʃ</i> sb. porridge.

p.

§ 317. Kendal *p* initially contains only a small number of words, of which a few are OE., one Scand., most OFr., and the remainder uncertain.

Its sources are 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.

<i>parək</i> sb. paddock.	<i>plʏu</i> sb. plough.
<i>pik</i> sb. pitch.	<i>pʏu</i> vb. pull.
<i>pʏək</i> sb. bag.	

II. Scand. *p*.*padək* sb. frog.III. OFr. *p*.*pār* sb. pair.*pē* vb. pay.*pārliʃ* adj. dangerous.*podɪʃ* porridge.

Note. *park* sb. park may be of OFr. or of OE. origin (§ 60).

§ 318. Kendal *p* medially and finally corresponds to 1. OE. *p*, 2. Scand. *p*, and 3. OFr. *p*.

Examples:

I. OE. *p*.*apl* sb. apple.*rīap* sb. rope.*hīap* vb. hope.*ʃip* sb. sheep.*apn* vb. open.*hwelp* sb. puppy.

Note. In *hapl* vb. hobble (used of horses) *b* seems to have been unvoiced (see § 78). Usually older *b*, whatever its origin, remains voiced.

II. Scand. *p*.*apn* conj. perhaps.*hap* vb. wrap.*gīap* vb. gape.*kīip* vb. shear.*kōlap* vb. rasher of bacon.*(jet)stūp* sb. gate post (§ 110 Note).III. OFr. *p*.*frap* vb. splutter.*ramp* vb. ruin, destroy.*kupl* sb. couple.*sypə* sb. supper.*b*.

§ 319. Kendal *b* initially has four sources —
1. OE. *b*, 2. Scand. *b*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*.*bai* vb. buy.*b̥æk* vb. bake.*barn* sb. child.*bizn* sb. besom.*bek* sb. brook.*bl̥ind* adj. blind.II. Scand. *b*.*bag* sb. bag.*bask* vb. bask.*bl̥ek* adj. deep yellow of butter.*brakn* sb. bracken, fern.*byl* sb. bull.*vær* sb. whirr.III. OFr. *b*.*bad̥ʒər* sb. small corndealer.*b̥æk* sb. beak.*b̥arəl* sb. barrel.*b̥on̥i* adj. bonny.*bakl̥* sb. buckle.IV. Celtic *b*.*bog* sb. bog.*brat* sb. apron.

§ 320. Kendal *b* medially and finally has seven sources. These are 1. OE. *b*, *bb*, 2. Scand. *b*, *bb*, 3. OFr. *b*, 4. Celtic *b*, 5. OE. *f* before *n* < *b*, 6. Scand. *f* before *n* < *b*, 7. Scand. *pp* is voiced.

Examples:

I. OE. *b*, *bb*.*neb* sb. beak.*fr̥yb* sb. shrub.*nebb̥ər* sb. neighbour.*əbyut* prep. about.II. Scand. *b*, *bb*.*blab* vb. let out a secret.*gab* sb. talkativeness.*gabl̥* vb. chatter, gabble.

III. OFr. *b*.

adj. able. *tjabl* sb. table.

trybl sb. trouble.

IV. Celtic *b*.

vb. rub.

§ 321. OE. medial *f* (with the phonetic value Ξv ; Bülbring, AE. Elementarb. § 474) has been stopped for *n* in the words *ebm* adv. straight, just, *ibmīn* sb. ring, *sebm* num. seven, *alebm* num. eleven, which represent OE. *efne*, *æfnunȝ*, *seofon* and **elleofon*. In the two words the Kendal form must have been derived from OE. **seȝne*, **elleȝ-ne*; cf. ME. *seȝen* CM. 508 *elleȝen* 4088. The development was probably *fn* < *bn* < *bm* *bm*. In *sebntȝ* num. seventy, *m* seems to have been assimilated to *n*, owing to the following *-t*. Here *b* may have been preserved throughout, if this be a genuine root word.

§ 322. Scand. *pp* has probably been voiced in *nab* seize grab at, cf. Dan. *nappe*.

m.

§ 323. Kendal *m* initially has three sources, viz. 1. OE. *m*, 2. Scand. *m*, 3. OFr. *m*.

Examples:

I. OE. *m*.

adj. mad. *mīt* adj. much.
l sb. mould, earth. *myun* sb. moon.

II. Scand. *m*.

or sb. a quantity of corn.
sb. kindness.
adj. confused.

maŕ sb. matter. *međl* vb. meddle.
myñi sb. money.

Examples:

hamər sb. hammer. *kram* vb. scramble.
həm sb. home. *syn* pro. some.
 In *hwəm* vb. upset, older *lm* has become *ml*.

blum sb. bloom. *gōm* sb. good sense.
wāml vb. roll about.

blām vb. blame. *ramp* vb. ruin.
kām adj. calm. *tsimlə* sb. chimney.

ēbm adv. straight. *ibmīn* sb. evening.
seb̄m num. seven.

Note. Scand. *n* has become *m* in *ebm* sb. object.

§ 325. Kendal *f* initially has four sources, which are 1. OE. *f*, 2. Scand. *f*, 3. OFr. *f*, 4. Celtic *f*.

Examples:

faðer sb. father. *fiś* sb. fish.
fēn adj. glad. *flīk* sb. fitch.

II. Scand. *f*.*fēla* sb. fellow.*ſcē* vb. scare.*fūs* sb. waterfall.III. OFr. *f*.*fiēs* sb. face.*ſcēl* sb. flail.*ſrap* vb. splutter.IV. Celtic *f*.*fun* sb. fun.

§ 326. Medially and finally Kendal *f* has four sources and corresponds to 1. OE. *f*, 2. OE. *h*, *Ʒ*, ME. final *gh*, 3. Scand. *f*, and 4. OFr. *f*.

§ 327. *f* when final in OE. and before voiceless consonants was voiceless and has remained so in such positions till the present day, whereas medial intervocalic *f* is always voiced. Such words as *ſnafl* vb. act queerly, and *ſufl* sb. shovel, by the side of ME. *schovele*, are due to the early loss of *e* between *f* and *l*, producing forms like **ſnafl-en*, **ſchof-l-e*, which would remain unvoiced. On the other hand *gǣv-lək* sb. crowbar goes back to a ME. *gavelokes*, Psalm LIV, 22, where *v* (older *f*) was intervocalic. In *dafl* vb. stun, *t* has been lost between *f* and *l*. It represents OE. **dæft-lian*. In *ɔf* adv. off, and *ɔv*, *ɔv*, prep. of; we have ME. *f* with full stress, and with lack of stress.

Examples:

daft adj. foolish.*kaf* sb. chaff.*æfter* prep. after.*lof* sb. loaf.*hof* sb. half.*ſilf* sb. shelf.

In *nɔf* sb. fist *f* represents Scand. *f*, in *stuf* sb. stuff OFr. *f*.

§ 328. Medial OE. *h* and *Ʒ* (with probably the phonetic values \cap \cap [HES. § 896]) became when final *hw* (\cap) in the ME. period and later passed into *f* (\cap). Medially they became *w*, giving rise to diphthongs in Modern English. The date of the change *hw* < *f* is not known, but is probably older than the 16th century. Wallis in the 17th gives *cōff*, *trōff*, *tuff*, *ruff*, *laff*, and adds 'Inough (singulare) sat multum sonatur inuff, atinough (plurale) sat multa sonatur enow'. These two last words appear in Kendal as *myf* and *my*, and represent ME. *inogh* : *inoghe*. They seem to be used indiscriminately.

Examples:

<i>laf</i> vb. laugh.	<i>ryf</i> adj. rough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. laughter.	<i>tyf</i> adj. tough.
<i>lafter</i> sb. brood.	<i>trof</i> sb. trough.

v.

§ 329. Kendal *v* initially only occurs in words of OFr. origin; e. g.

<i>varə</i> adv. very.	<i>va-laik</i> adv. perhaps.
<i>vau</i> vb. vow.	

§ 330. Medially and finally Kendal *v* represents
1. OE. medial *f*, 2. OE. medial *f* after *l*, 3. OE. *f* before *r*, 4. Scand. *f*, ME. *v* in medial positions and 5. OFr. *v*.

In 1., 2. and 3. *f* was medial, in ME., not final. *gȳvlak* sb. crowbar represents ME. *gavelokes* Ps. LIV, 22. In *kōvz* sb. pl. calves, *sōv* sb. salve we have ME. *l* + *f* + vowel. — e. g. *peos salfe* Mk. XIV, 5, calves Wicl. Num. XXIX, 32. In *ȳvər* adv. ever, *klavə* sb. clover, re-

representing OE. *æfre*, *clæfre*, *f* became intervocalic in ME.;
g. *efere* Hom. I, 9, 21, *evere* Hav. 424.

Examples:

I. OE. *f*.

vi sb. ivy. *gīv* vb. give.
qraiv vb. drive.

Note. *hēv* vb. have is derived from forms like *hafa*, *hafað*.

II. Scand. *f*.

iv vb. tear. *šīvz* sb. sedges.

III. OFr. *v*.

vat sb. rivet. *štraiv* vb. strive.

hw.

§ 331. Kendal *hw* which only occurs initially, has
several sources, which are 1. OE. *hw*, 2. OE. *cw*, 3. Scand.
4. OFr. *qu*, 5. Celtic *chw*.

In unstressed positions *hw* always becomes *w*; e. g.
we to war wi livt = 'near to where we lived,' but *hwar*
to gān? = 'where art thou going?'

Examples:

I. OE. *hw*.

wa, *hwā* interrog. pro. who.
weðer pro. which.
welp sb. puppy.
wel sb. wheel.

II. OE. *cw*.

wik adj. living.

III. Scand. *kw*.

wai-kōf sb. heifer-calf.

IV. OFr. *qu*.

hwajst adj. quiet.

V. Celtic *chw*.

hwjn sb. gorse. See § 31 Note.

w.

§ 332. Kendal *w* initially corresponds, to 1. OE. *w*,
2. Scand. *v*, 3. Scand. *hw*, and 4. OFr. *v*.

Examples:

I. OE. *w*.

waild adj. wild.

wapkl adj. weak, feeble, etc.

wark sb. work.

wępm sb. weapon.

II. Scand. *v*.

war vb. waste. See § 60.

III. Scand. *hw*.

wardes sb. weekdays. See § 60.

IV. OFr. *v*.

wjst vb. waste.

węstrəl sb. wastrel.

§ 333. Medially Kendal *w* occurs only after *k*, *t*, *d* *s*,
and represents 1. OE. *w*, 2. Scand. *v*, and 3. OFr. *cu*.

Examples:

1. OE. *w*.

swadl vb. swathe.

swain sb. pig.

swjəl sb. burn away (of a candle).

dwjnl vb. dwindle represents ME. *dwindelen from dwīnen, cf.
ON. dvīna. *twain* vb. waste away, is of uncertain origin; but cannot
be for *dwain as *dw* seems to remain voiced in Kendal.

II. OFr. *cu*.

twjlt sb. quilt.

This change is in all probability due to the assimilation of the velar to the preceding alveolar in the compound bed-twilt for *bed-kwilt.

h.

§ 334. The stress *h* in Kendal is always preserved when initial, but after consonants and in medial positions is always lost, e. g. *hamer* sb. hammer, but *tamer* the hammer, *tameried* the hammers head. In *hylot* sb. owl it seems to have been inserted where originally absent. It corresponds to 1. OE. *h*, 2. Scand. *h*, 3. OFr. *h*.

Examples:

I. OE. *h*.

hald sb. hold.

hjad sb. head.

II. Scand. *h*.

hayk sb. hank.

hij vb. hang.

III. OFr. *h*.

hant vb. haunt.

hyrt sb. hurt.

tf.

§ 335. Kendal *tf* when initial corresponds to 1. OE. fronted *č*, 2. ANorm. *ch*.

Examples:

I. OE. *č*.

tfikn sb. chicken.

tfiuz vb. choose.

tfjak vb. choke.

Note. *tforn* sb. churn, *tfortf* church instead of **korn* and **kork* are borrowed from Polite English. *tf* in *tfiti* sb. cat probably represents OE. *c*; cf. ME. *chitte*, whelp 'catulus'.

II. ANorm. *ch*.

tfen sb. chain.

tfiml sb. chimney.

§ 336. Medially and finally *tf* corresponds to
1. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*, 2. OE. *ȝ* after *t*, 3. ME. *ch* from OFr. *ch*, *c*.

Examples:

I. OE. *ċ*, *ċċ*.

batf sb. batch (from **bætes*, **bæte*).

ɛtf pro. each.

ratf vb. eructate.

II. OE. *ȝ* after *t*.

ort/ət sb orchard. This is perhaps a loanword. See § 82.

III. ME. *ch*.

katf vb. catch.

dȝ.

§ 337. Kendal *dȝ* occurs only in a few words of ANorm. origin, and represents AN. *j* and *g*.

Examples:

I. Initial *dȝ* = ANorm. *j*.

dȝakdā sb. jackdaw.

dȝamȝlaynȝek sb. heron.

dȝȝst adv. just.

II. Medial *dȝ* = ANorm. *g*.

ȝdȝ sb. age.

rȝdȝ sb. rage.

Note. In *badȝȝr* it represents OFr. *dȝ*, e. g. *bladier*. In *parȝridȝ* it represents Polite English *dȝ*.

Chapter VI.

Table of consonant-changes.

Kendal — OE. etc.

§ 338. Kendal *k*.

- Kendal *k* = 1. OE. *c* before original back vowels § 211, 1.
 = 2. OE. *c* before original front vowels § 211, II.
 = 3. OE. *cc*, *x*, medially § 216.
 = 4. Scand. *k* §§ 213, 218.
 = 5. OFr. *c*, *q* §§ 214, 213.
 = 6. Celtic *c* §§ 215, 220.

§ 339. Kendal *g*.

- Kendal *g* = 1. OE. *ȝ* before original back vowels § 221, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* before original front vowels § 221, 2.
 = 3. OE. *-cȝ-* medially § 228.
 = 4. OE. *-cc-* medially § 229.
 = 5. Scand. *g* initially § 224.
 = 6. Scand. *-gg* § 230.
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§ 340. Kendal *sk*.

- Kendal *sk* = 1. OE. initial *sc* § 235.
 = 2. OE. final *sc* § 238, 1.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *sq*, *sc* § 237.

§ 341. Kendal *ŷ*.

- Kendal *ŷ* = 1. OE. *nȝ* § 239, 1.
 = 2. OE. *nc* § 239, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *ng* § 240, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *nk* § 240, 2.
 = 5. Scand. *gn* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 342. Kendal *j*.

- Kendal *j* = 1. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *j*) § 241, 1.
 = 2. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *g*) § 241, 2
 = 3. Scand. *j* § 242, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *g* § 242, 2.
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§ 343. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* §§ 244, 249, 253.
 = 2. OE. final *d* unstressed § 249 Note.
 = 3. Scand. *t* §§ 245, 250.
 = 4. OFr. *t* §§ 246, 251.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 247.
 = 6. Celtic *t* § 252.

§ 344. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* §§ 255, 258, 1.
 = 2. OE. *þ* medially § 258, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.
 = 4. Scand. *þ* medially § 259, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.
 = 6. OFr. *t* § 260, 2.

§ 345. Kendal *l*.

- Kendal *l* = 1. OE. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. OE. *hl* § 261, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *l* §§ 262, 1, 264.
 = 4. Scand. *hl* § 262, 2.
 = 5. OFr. *l* (medially) § 265.

§ 346. Kendal *n*.

- Kendal *n* = 1. OE. *n* §§ 267, 1, 270.
 = 2. OE. *cn* § 267, 2.
 = 3. OE. *ɝn* § 267, 3.
 = 4. OE. *hn* § 267, 4.
 = 5. OE. *-nɝ* § 273.
 = 6. OE. *-nd* § 274.
 = 7. Scand. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 8. Scand. *ng* § 275.
 = 9. OFr. *n* §§ 269, 272.

§ 347. Kendal *r*.

- Kendal *r* = 1. OE. *r* §§ 276, 1, 280.
 = 2. OE. *hr* § 276, 2.
 = 3. OE. *vr* § 276, 3.
 = 4. Scand. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 5. OFr. *r* §§ 278, 282.
 = 6. Celtic *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 348. Kendal *t*.

- Kendal *t* = 1. OE. *t* before *r* + *ɝr* § 284, 1 and 3.
 = 2. OFr. *t* before *r* + *ɝr* § 284, 2 and 4.

§ 349. Kendal *d*.

- Kendal *d* = 1. OE. *d* before *r* §§ 285, 286, 1, 289.
 = 2. OE. *ð* medially § 286, 3.
 = 3. Scand. *d* before *r* §§ 285 Note, 287, 289, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *ss* § 288.

§ 350. Kendal *þ*.

- Kendal *þ* = 1. OE. *þ* § 290, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 290, 2.

§ 351. Kendal *ð*.

- Kendal *ð* = 1. OE. *þ* § 291, 1 and 2.
 = 2. Scand. *þ* § 291, 2.

§ 352. Kendal *s*.

- Kendal *s* = 1. OE. *s* §§ 292, 1, 294, 296.
 = 2. Scand. *s* §§ 292, 2, 295.
 = 3. OFr. *s* § 292, 3.
 = 4. OE. *sc* §§ 292, 4, 299.
 = 5. Scand. *sk* § 300.

§ 353. Kendal *z*.

- Kendal *z* = 1. ME. medial *s* § 302.
 = 2. Scand. medial *s* § 303.
 = 3. OFr. medial *s* § 304.
 = 4. ME. final *s* § 305.
 = 5. OFr. final *s* § 306.

§ 354. Kendal *f*.

- Kendal *f* = 1. OE. *sc* §§ 308, 312.
 = 2. OE. *c* after *n* §§ 311, 314.
 = 3. Scand. *sk* §§ 309, 313.
 = 4. Scand. *k* after *n* §§ 311, 318.
 = 5. OFr. *s* § 310.
 = 6. OFr. *ge* § 316.

§ 355. Kendal *p*.

- Kendal *p* = 1. OE. *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 356. Kendal *b*.

- Kendal *b* = 1. OE. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
 = 2. OE. *f* § 321.
 = 3. Scand. *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.
 = 4. Scand. *pp* § 322.
 = 5. OFr. *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.
 = 6. Celtic *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 357. Kendal *m*.

- kendal *m* = 1. OE. *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.
 = 2. OE. *n* after *f* § 324, 4.
 = 3. Scand. *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.
 = 4. OFr. *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 358. Kendal *f*.

- kendal *f* = 1. OE. *f* §§ 325, 1, 327.
 = 2. OE. *h*, *ƿ*, medially and finally § 328.
 = 3. Scand. *f* §§ 325, 2, 327, 4.
 = 4. OFr. *f* §§ 325, 3, 327, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *f* § 325, 4.

§ 359. Kendal *v*.

- kendal *v* = 1. OE. medial *f* § 330, 1.
 = 2. Scand. medial *f* § 330, 2.
 = 3. OFr. *v* initially and medially §§ 329, 330, 3.

§ 360. Kendal *hw*.

- kendal *hw* = 1. OE. *hw* § 331, 1.
 = 2. OE. *cw* § 331, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 331, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *qu* § 331, 4.
 = 5. Celtic *chw* § 331, 5.

§ 361. Kendal *w*.

- kendal *w* = 1. OE. *w* §§ 332, 1, 333, 1.
 = 2. Scand. *v* §§ 332, 2, 333, 2.
 = 3. Scand. *kv* § 332, 3.
 = 4. OFr. *v* § 332, 4.
 = 5. OFr. *cu* § 333, 3.

§ 362. Kendal *h*.

- kendal *h* = 1. OE. *h* § 334, 1.

Kendal *h* = 2. Scand. *h* § 334, 2.

= 3. OFr. *h* § 334, 3.

§ 363. Kendal *tʃ*.

Kendal *tʃ* = 1. OE. *c* §§ 335, 1, 336, 1.

= 2. OE. *ɟ* after *t* medially § 336, 2.

= 3. ANorm. *ch* § 335, 2.

= 4. OFr. *ch*, *c*, ME. *ch* § 336, 3.

§ 364. Kendal *dʒ*.

Kendal *dʒ* = 1. ANorm. *j* + *g* § 337.

= 2. OFr. *-dʒ-* § 337 Note.

Chapter VII.

Table of consonant-changes.

I. OE. — Kendal.

§ 365. OE. *c*.

OE. *c* = 1. *k* initially before original back vowels
§ 211, 1.

= 2. *k* initially before original front vowels
§ 211, 2.

= 3. *tʃ* initially before original front vowels
§ 335, 1.

= 4. *k* medially § 218.

= 5. *tʃ* medially § 336, 1.

= 6. medially *cc* < *g* § 229.

= 7. *cn-* < *n* § 267, 2.

= 8. *nc* < *nk* § 239, 2.

OE. *c* = 9. *nc* < *nf* §§ 311, 34.

= 10. *nc* < *ŋ* § 239, 2.

§ 366. OE. *ȝ*.

OE. *ȝ* = 1. *g* initially before original back vowels
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= 2. *g* initially before original front vowels
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= 3. *j* initially before original front vowels
§ 241, 2.

= 4. *ȝ* medially is lost.

= 5. *ȝ* finally < *f* § 328.

= 6. *nȝ* < 1. *ŋ* § 239, 1.
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= 7. *l r* + *ȝ* < 1. *ȝ*, 2. *æ*.

= 8. *i* + *ȝ* < *ȝ*.

§ 367. OE. *cȝ* = *g* § 228.

§ 368. OE. *sc*.

OE. *sc* = 1. *f* §§ 308, 311.

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§ 369. OE. *ȝ* (Gmc. *j*) = *j* § 241, 1.

§ 370. OE. *t*.

OE. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 241, 249, 253.

= 2. *t* before *r* or *æ* § 284, 2 and 3.

§ 371. OE. *d*.

OE. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 255, 256, 1.

= 2. *ð* before *r* or *æ* §§ 285, 286, I etc.

= 3. *t* when unstressed § 249 Note.

= 4. Lost between *n* + *l*.

§ 372. OE. *þ*.

- OE. *þ* = 1. *þ* initially and finally § 290, 1.
 = 2. *ð* medially and with secondary stress
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 = 3. *d* medially § 258, 2.
 = 4. *q* before *r* or *ær* medially § 286.
 = 5. ME. *hþ* = *t* § 249 Note.

§ 373. OE. *l*.

- OE. *l* = 1. *l* §§ 261, 1, 263.
 = 2. *a* + *ld* remains.
 = 3. lost between *ā* + *k*, *f*, *t* etc.
 = 4. lost when doubled after *a*.
 = 5. lost between *o* + *d* or *t*.

§ 374. OE. *hl* = *l* § 261, 2.§ 375. OE. *n*.

- OE. *n* = *n* §§ 267, 1.
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§ 376. OE. *hn* = *n* initially § 267, 4.§ 377. OE. *r*.

- OE. *r* = 1. *r* initially § 276, 1.
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 § 280, 1.
 = 4. before all other consonants usually lost.
 = 5. when final in the mod. dialect lost.
 = 6. after *t* *q* = *r*.

§ 378. OE. *hr* = *r* initially § 276, 2.§ 379. OE. *wr* = *r* initially § 276, 3.

§ 380. OE. *s*.

- OE. *s* = 1. *s* initially § 292, 1.
= 2. *s* medially before voiceless stops § 296.
= 3. *s* when final with chief stress § 294.
= 4. *z* when medial and intervocalic § 302.
= 5. *z* when final with secondary stress § 305.

§ 381. OE. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 1, 318, 1.§ 382. OE. *b*.

- OE. *b* = 1. *b* §§ 319, 1, 320, 1.
= 2. *p* § 318 Note.

§ 383. OE. *f*.

- OE. *f* = 1. *f* initially § 325, 1.
= 2. *v* medially, when intervocalic § 330, 1.
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= 4. *f* before *l* in a few cases § 327.
= 5. *b* before OE. *n* § 321.
= 6. *f* finally with full stress § 327.
= 7. *v* finally with secondary stress.

§ 384. OE. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 1, 324, 1.§ 385. OE. *w*.

- OE. *w* = 1. *w* initially and after consonants §§ 332, 1,
338, 1.
= 2. lost medially.

§ 386. OE. *hw*.

- OE. *hw* = 1. *hw* § 331, 1.
= 2. *w* § 331.

§ 387. OE. *cw* = *hw* § 331, 2.

§ 388. OE. *h*.

OE. *h* = 1. *h* § 334, 1.

= 2. lost medially before *t*.

= 3. finally becomes *f* § 328.

II. Scandinavian — Kendal.

§ 389. Scand. *k* = *k* §§ 213, 218.

§ 390. Scand. *g*.

Scand. *g* = 1. *g* § 224.

= 2. *j* § 242, 2.

= 3. *gg* medially and finally < *g* § 230.

= 4. *gn* medially < *g* § 240, 1 Note.

§ 391. Scand. *sk*.

Scand. *sk* = 1. *sk* §§ 236, 238, 2.

= 2. *f* §§ 309, 313.

§ 392. Scand. *kv* = *kw* § 330, 3.

§ 393. Scand. *t* = *t* §§ 245, 250.

§ 394. Scand. *d*.

Scand. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 256, 259, 1.

= 2. *q* before *r* and *or* § 285 Note, 287, 289

§ 395. Scand. *p*.

Scand. *p* = 1. *p* § 290, 2.

= 2. *θ* § 291, 2.

= 3. *d* medially § 259, 2.

§ 396. Scand. *l* = *l* § 262, 1, 264.

§ 397. Scand. *hl* = *l* § 262, 2.

§ 398. Scand. *n*.

- Scand. *n* = 1. *n* §§ 268, 271.
 = 2. *m* after *f* § 324, 4 Note.

§ 399. Scand. *r*.

- Scand. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 277, 281.
 = 2. *r* after *t*, *d*.

§ 400. Scand. *s*.

- Scand. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 2, 295.
 = 2. *z* medially, when originally intervocalic
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§ 401. Scand. *p*.

- Scand. *p* = 1. *p* §§ 317, 2, 318, 2.
 = 2. *pp* < *b* § 322.

§ 402. Scand. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 2, 320, 2.

§ 403. Scand. *f*.

- Scand. *f* = 1. *f* §§ 328, 2, 327 Note.
 = 2. *v* medially § 330, 2.

§ 404. Scand. *v* = *w* §§ 332, 2.

§ 405. Scand. *hv* = *w* § 332, 3.

§ 406. Scand. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 2, 324, 2.

§ 407. Scand. *h* = *h* § 334, 2.

III. OFrench and Anglo-Norman — Kendal.

§ 408. OFr. *c*.

- OFr. *c* = 1. *k* before back vowels §§ 214.
 = 2. *s* before front vowels.
 = 3. *g* medially § 232.
sq, *sc* = 4. *sk* §§ 234, 237.
qu = 5. *hw* § 331, 4.

OFr. *cu* = 6. *tw* §§ 247.

ch, *c* = 7. *tf* § 336, 3.

§ 409. OFr. *g* = *g* § 225, 231.

§ 410. ANorm. *ch* = *tf* § 335, 2.

§ 411. ANorm. *g* + *j*.

ANorm. *g* + *j* = 1. *dʒ* § 337.

= 2. *f* § 316.

§ 412. OFr. *t*.

OFr. *t* = 1. *t* §§ 246, 251.

= 2. *t* before or after *r* and *ʁ* § 284.

= 3. *d* § 262, 2.

§ 413. OFr. *d*.

OFr. *d* = 1. *d* §§ 257, 260, 1.

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§ 414. OFr. *n* = *n* § 269, 272.

§ 415. OFr. *r*.

OFr. *r* = 1. *r* §§ 278, 1, 282.

= 2. *r* after *t*.

§ 416. OFr. *s*.

OFr. *s* = 1. *s* § 292, 3.

= 2. *z* medially § 304.

= 3. *f* § 310.

ss = 4. *ʒ* § 288.

§ 417. OFr. *p* = *p* §§ 317, 3, 318, 3.

§ 418. OFr. *b* = *b* §§ 319, 3, 320, 3.

§ 419. OFr. *f* = *f* §§ 325, 3, 327 Note.

§ 420. OFr. *v*.

OFr. *v* = 1. *v* §§ 329, 339, 3.

= 2. *w* § 332, 4.

§ 421. OFr. *m* = *m* §§ 323, 3, 324, 3.

§ 422. OFr. *h* = *h* § 334, 3.

IV. Celtic — Kendal.

§ 423. Celtic *c* = *k* §§ 215, 220.

§ 424. Celtic *g* = *g* § 226.

§ 425. Celtic *t* = *t* § 252.

§ 426. Celtic *r* = *r* §§ 279, 283.

§ 427. Celtic *b* = *b* §§ 319, 4, 320, 4.

§ 428. Celtic *f* = *f* § 325, 4.

§ 429. Celtic *chw* = *hw* § 331, 5.

Chapter VIII.

Outlines of the Accidence of the Kendal Dialect.

§ 430. The Kendal dialect has preserved relatively few of the older inflections, its condition in this respect being similar to that of Polite English.

Nouns.

§ 431. These have a singular and plural, the latter being marked usually by the termination *z*. Modern Kendal has practically speaking but two cases, the nominative and the genitive. The former has also the functions of the older accusative and dative. The nominative (with the functions of accusative and dative) is uninflected, case relationships being expressed by the relative position

of the words in question. E. g. 'giv kat sūm mīlk' where kat is dative 'rjətf mī faðər ə kup', where mī faðər is dative. Often the relationship is expressed by the preposition tə. tal as, 'sənd sūm mīət tət mən it hē'. The genitive is expressed by the addition of -z (at times -əz, -s), OE. -es, as 'ə manz laif', 'kut ut fīfəz gīlz'. The -r-nouns as a rule form their genitive without -z, as 'hər faðər diuər', cf. ME. fader (gen.) Ferumbras 1351. 'hiz muðər ald bliu bənət', cf. ME. on his moder knē CM. 11681. 'mi bruðər kūət', cf. ME. broðer Laȝ. 6741. In a few cases an uninflected genitive occurs with other nouns as 'dæg muðər', 'kat lūg'. Here the absence of -z is perhaps due to the analogy of the -r-stems.

The genitive can also be expressed by the preposition əv, ə, as 'tanl ət diuər'.

The partitive use of the genitive is also expressed by əv, ə, 'ə pynd ə tētīz', 'ən yuns ə bakə'.

§ 432. The plural is usually formed by the addition of -z (at times -əz, -s) to the stem, as dægz, hōz, ratnz, rəfəz, fīfəz, kats, rjəps. Nouns ending in f, s voice the consonant before z in the plural as tɹəf, lījəvz, lōf, lōvz, kōf, kōvz, hūz, hūzəz. byus sb. cowstall, seems to have no plural.

§ 433. The Kendal dialect has the following Umlaut plurals — e. g. mən, gɹs, tɪp, kai, lais, mais. There are only two -n plurals in Kendal; ɪn sb. eyes and *fyn sb. shoes, the latter of which is now obsolete, its place being taken by fuuz. The -r pl. *tɪldər is unknown, its place being taken by barnz. A few nouns originally neuter, have the same form for singular as plural — e. g. fɪp pl. fɪp, dɪər pl. dɪər, swain pl. swain. The latter, however, seems to be generally used in the singular as — 'ə gərt big waləpɪn'.

swain'. The word *bġast* sb. beast has the plural *bġas* used collectively.

Nouns expressing weight or measure usually have no plural as, '*tŷu pŷnd a mġal*'. But those expressing time or space seem to have a plural as, *prġ jġaz*, *ġt munġs*. A few nouns are only used in the plural as *sġdorz*, *tanz*.

Adjectives.

§ 434. The adjective remains uninflected both in singular and plural.

Many new adjectives have been formed in the dialect by the addition of *-lġ* (OE. *lic*) to ME. adjectives. These correspond sometimes, but not always, to the adjectives in *-ish* of Polite English. Examples are — *brŷunlġ*, *aldlġ*, *dortġlġ*, *kwġarlġ*, *wġtlġ*.

The only adjective in *isc* seems to be *wal*/ insipid, tasteless, for OE. **walhisċ*, ME. **wallisch*, cf. Lonsdale Dial. *wallaish*.

§ 435. Adjectives are compared by the addition of *-or*, *-ost* (OE. *-ra*, *-ost*), as *hġrd*, *hġrdor*, *hġrdost*. The unlauded comparatives and superlatives have passed over into the *-ra*, *-ost* type; hence *lay*, *layor*, *layost*, instead of *lay*, **lēyor*, **lēyost*.

The following adjectives take positive, comparative, and superlative, from different stems —

bad, *wġr*, *wġrst*.

fġr, *fġrdor*, *fġrdost*.

gŷd, *bġtġr*, *bġst*.

laġl, *lġas*, *lġast*.

mġtf, *mġr*, *mġast*.

nġr, *nġdor*, *nġdost*.

Numerals.

§ 436. The Kendal dialect has the following cardinal numerals, which are indeclinable — *jā* (*jan*), *tyu* (**twā* obsolete), *pr̥i*, *fauər*, *faiv*, *siks*, *sɛbm̩*, *ɛt*, *nain*, *tɛn*, *ɔləbm̩*, *tuwɛ*, *pərtin*, *fauətin*, *twenti*, *pərti*, *fauəti*, *fifti*, *sebhənti*, *hundred*, *pyuznd*.

§ 437. The ordinals are — *fərst*, *seknd*, *pərd*, *fauərɪ*, *fift*, *siksɪ*, *sebhənɪ*, *ɛtɪ*, *nainɪ*, *tɛnɪ*, *twentiəɪ*, *hundredɪ*. The distributives are '*jan bi jan*', '*tyu bi tyu*', '*pr̥i ət jā taim*' or '*pr̥i ət ə taim*' etc.

The multiplicatives are '*jans*,' '*twais*,' '*pr̥i taimz*,' '*biəɪ taimz*' etc.

The Definite Article.

§ 438. This is expressed in Kendal by what is probably a remnant of the neut. pron. *ðat*. viz. *-t*. It is lost before the stops *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*; its place being taken by a more emphatic pronunciation of the consonant with possible slight glottal closure. (Denoted in the specimens by the accent ' being inserted just before the consonant thus stressed.) Before *l*, *r*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *hw* and *w* it is sounded, but seems to be generally silent before *sk*, *st*, *sp*, *sm*, *sn*, as '*sna kumz dyun varə hwaistli*,' '*skai liuks tərbl blak tə nɪt*'. *h* is generally dropped after it, as '*tamər*' 'the hammer'.

§ 439. When however the article is preceded by the prepositions *bi*, *i*, *intə*; *ontə*, *tə ə* (*əv*) all of which end in vowels, the '*t*' is preserved, no matter what consonant follows, as — '*həd ɪt bi tɪəɪ*,' '*gə intət hyus*,' '*a went ontət brɪg*'. '*gɪv sumət tət lad ən lɛt ɪm gaɪ əwɛ*'. '*az bi gən tət taun it mɔrnɪŋ*,' '*tak ə hɪər ət dɔg ət biət jə*'. Examples of the treatment of the article are — '*kats tərbl frɛskɪ tənɪt*,' '*gɪs iz ɔnt pɒnd*,' '*dɔg lɛ dyun əfuər tfaɪə*,' '*pɒdɪf hɛz nɪə sɒt*'

int, 't landz mī ān,' 't sā iznt awə fərp,' 't wamps hez ʃtɪŋ ōt rəsberis,' 'ɔpn tubm diuər ən st if tmjəts rɛdɪ'.

§ 440. The indefinite article is expressed by *a*, *ən*, the former before consonants and *h*, the latter before vowels. E. g. *a* pig, *a* hylot, *ən* apl. The negative indefinite article is *njn* as 'njn ən əm əd kym', 'njn gɛ mi nɔ̄ ansə'. The adjective corresponding to *njn* is *nɔ̄* as 'av nɔ̄ bras tə war ən ɔ̄i'.

The indefinite numerals are *ð*, *mɛnɪ*, *fiu*; *əd*, a large number is expressed by '*a* gɛə fiu', '*a* lot', '*a* tərbl mɛni'. *Gɛə* *fiu* denotes very few.

Pronouns.

§ 441. The Kendal dialect has the following pronouns —

That of the first person is nominative *ai* (stressed form), *a* (secondary form), *a* (unstressed form) which are used as follows —

'atɪz gān nət ɔ̄yɪ', 'a hɪəp ʃəl kym əgɛn', 'mʌn a kym in?'

The accusative and dative to this pronoun are *mi*, *mɪ*, *mə*, which are used in the same way as the nominative as — 'it sɪmz tə mɪ, ʃɪd bɛtər a stɔpt ət hɪəm', 'gɪ mɪ ɔt plɔt hɪər', 'hwat hɛztə braut mə?'

The plural is *wi*, *wɪ*, accusative and dative *ys*, *əs* as, 'wɪ ʃɪpɪk ʃɪd bɛtər nət', 'wɪ wɔkt ɔt wɛ tə sɛbər', 'ɛks ys əbyut ʃt nət hɪm', 'tɛl əs hwat ʃɪ ʃɪpɪk ɔt'.

The accusative is used for the nominative in the phrases 'its mi', 'ys ɔt nāz im' (also 'wi ɔt nāz im', see § 482).

§ 442. That of the second person is nominative *ɔ̄yɪ* (stressed form), *ɔ̄y* (secondary form), *tə* (unstressed form), which are used as follows: — 'ɔ̄yɪ mun diu it nət mi', 'ɔ̄y sɛz ɔ̄yɪz bɪn byt a dɔnt nā hwɛdər ɔ̄y hez'.

Tə, the unstressed form is only used after verbs as
'*hez-tə bən đəm biəz ʏp jət?*' '*wiltə kʏm in?*'

The accusative and dative of this pronoun are *ði*, *đi*, *ðə* which are used as follows '*a didnt eks ði*, *həd đi nɔɪ*', '*al gi ðə sɪt ə wəlɔpɪn ɪf ðʏ dʏznt lɪg hwaɪət*'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ji*, *jɪ*, accusative and dative *jə* as '*jt lɪŋk az rəp bʏt apɪ az nət sə fər ʏt*', '*ji na*, last taim a sed *ji mud diu ɪsɪz*', '*a tɛl jə wat jɪd beɪər bɪ kɪərɪfʏl*'.

Note. *ji*, *jə* is often used in place of the singular to people with whom the speaker is not quite so familiar as his own family.

When the neut. demonstrative pronoun '*it*' follows immediately after the personal pronouns *mə* *ðə*, the two coalesce giving *mət* *ðət* as '*hez tə braut mət? nɔɪ əv nət braut ðət*'.

§ 443. The demonstrative pronoun of the third person is — *hi* (*hi*), *ɪi* (*ɪi*), *it* with the accusative and dative *him*, *her*, *it* and the genitive *his*, *her*, *it* as — '*hi kənt gā bət wi kan*', '*hi sed wi mʏd gā in*', '*ɪi wants tə nət mi*', '*ɪkɪ kʏm*', '*it wɛnt dɪə ətə əl ɔpɔtə*'. '*Tɛl im əv sɪn ər*.' '*Briŋ ɪt bək wi ði*.' '*Hiz suuz ɪz tərɪ! əld*.' '*ɪt fadər wəz ə ɪpɔdɔg*'.

The plural of this pronoun is *ðē* (*ðē*, *ðə*), with accusative, genitive, and dative *ðəm*, *ðəm*, *əm*, the latter being derived from ME. *hem*.

Examples are — '*a want tə baɪ t ɔrs bət ðē wɛnt sɛl ɪt*', '*briŋ əm huwən ðē ər rɛdi*', '*ðəl sɪŋəli stɔp hwail a gɪt ðər*'. '*Tɛl ðəm tə kʏm nət tʏdər fɔk*.' 'Of them' is expressed by *ən əm*, 'to them' by '*təl əm*', 'with them' by '*wɪ əm*', 'in them' by '*in əm*'.

§ 444. The reflexive pronouns are *mɪsɛl*, *ðɪsɛl* and *jərsɛl*, *hɪzɛl*, *hərsɛl*, *ɪtsɛl*, pl. *ʏrɪsɛlz*, *jərsɛlz*, *ðərsɛlz*. This relation may also be expressed by the simple personal pronoun, or by the demonstrative as — '*al ɪn gā ən lɪg*

mə dʏn. 'Sit *jə dʏn ən mək jərsəl ət hɛm.*' 'Tel *ɪm tə wɛf ɪm ɪt kɪtʃɪn.*'

§ 445. The pronominal adjectives are *mɪ, ði, hɪz, hər, ɪt, ʏər, jər ðər*, as '*mɪ faðər sɛlt ə hɪəl flək ə fɪp jɪstədi*', '*hɪz tɛtɪz ərnt wʏrɪp ɡɪtɪ ʏp bat ʏər tɛtɪz ʌpɪn ər beɪər nə ðat!*' 'It *faðər wəz ə fɪp dɒɡ*'.

The independent possessives are *main, ðain, hɪz, hərz, ʏərs, ðərs*.

§ 446. The other demonstrative pronouns in use in Kendal are —

ðɪs, pl. *ðɪz*, this.

ðat, pl. *ðər*, that.

sɪk, sɪts, such.

sɪəm, same.

§ 447. The interrogative pronouns are

hʏjə who, gen. *hʏjəs*, dat. *hʏjə*.

hʏət what.

hʏədər which of two.

Relative Pronouns.

§ 448. *who* is unknown in Kendal, its place being taken always by '*ət*' as '*Him ət dʏsɪt ɡɪt ʏp ɪn ə mɔrnɪŋ wɪl nɪvə ɡɪt twɔrk dɪən*'.

The Verb.

§ 449. There are three classes of verbs in the Kendal dialect — strong (*ie*-Ablaut), reduplicating, and weak. Of these the weak are most numerous, the strong and reduplicating types being remnants from an older stage of the dialect.

Conjugation.

§ 450. The verb possesses a simple present and preterite, formed on lines analogous to what happens in Polite English.

The present continuous, future, perfect, and pluperfect are compound tenses.

The imperative on the other hand is simple, but the subjunctive is compound.

§ 451. Paradigm of the verb *tə kym*.

Present tense.

<i>a kym,</i>	<i>wɪ kymz (kym).</i>
<i>ðu kymz,</i>	<i>ji kym.</i>
<i>hɪ kymz,</i>	<i>ðɛ kymz.</i>

Preterite.

<i>a kom,</i>	<i>wɪ kom.</i>
<i>ðu kom,</i>	<i>ji kom.</i>
<i>hi kom,</i>	<i>ðɛ kom.</i>

§ 452. The present continuous is *az kymən*, the future *al kum*, *asɪ kym*, the perfect *av kymt*, the pluperfect *ad kymt*. The subjunctive is *a mɛ kym* (pres.), *a mʊd kym* (preterite), *a wad ə kymt*, *a mʊd ə kymt*, (perfect). The imperative is *kym*, pl. *kym* — *lɛt ɪm kym* — *lɛt əm kym*.

§ 453. The present participle is *kymən*, the past participle *kymt*. Most strong verbs have the past participle in *-n*, e. g. *bɔrn*, *wɔrn*, *brɔkn*. The infinitive is *kym*.

§ 454. The verb *tə bɪ* is conjugated as follows —

Present.

<i>am, az.</i>	<i>wɪ ɔr, wɪɔr.</i>
<i>ðuɪz, ðuɪz.</i>	<i>ʒɪ ɔr, ʒɔr.</i>
<i>hɪ ɪz, hɪz.</i>	<i>ðɛ ɔr, ðɛɔr.</i>

Preterite.

a waz or *wəz*, *wī wār* or *wər*.

ðyu waz or *wəz*, *jī wār* or *wər*.

hī waz or *wəz*, *ðē wār* or *wər*.

The future is *asɿ bɿ*, or *al bɿ*, the perfect *av bɿn*, the lupperfect *ad bɿn*, imperative *bɿ*, *bɿ(jə)*, *lɛt ɐm bɿ*. The subjunctive mood is formed as in *kym*.

The present participle is *bɿɿn*, the past *bɿn*, infinitive, *bɿ*.

§ 455. The verb 'to *hɛv*' is conjugated as follows: —

Present.

a hɛv, *av*. *wɿ hɛv*, *wɿv*.

ðyu hɛz, *ðyuz*. *jɿ hɛv*, *jɿv*.

hɿ hɛz, *hɿz*. *ðɛ hɛv*, *ðɛv*.

Preterite.

a hɛd, *ad*. *wɿ hed*, *wɿd*.

ðyu hɛd, *ðyud*. *jɿ hed*, *jɿd*.

hɿ hɛd, *hɿd*. *ðɛ hed*, *ðɛd*.

The imperative is *hɛv*. In the future *hɛv* sometimes becomes *ə*, as 'asɿ ə naut ɔtə tə diɿ wi ɔat'. The present participle is *hɛvɿn*, the past *hed*.

Strong (Ablaut) Verbs.

§ 456. Of these there are six classes in the Kendal dialect, corresponding to six Gmc. classes of Ablaut (see *ever*s *Ags. Gr.*^s, § 381 ff.). In many cases verbs have been transferred from one class to another. In others they have become weak.

§ 457. First Class (Gmc. *ɪ*, *ai*, *i*, *i*).

baɪt, *bɪt*, *bɿɿn*, *bite*.

ḡraiv, ḡriav, ḡraun, drive.

raid, riad, riðŋ, ride.

haid, hiad, hiðŋ, hide.

§ 458. Second Class (Gmc. *eu, au, u, o*).

flai, fliu, flon, vb. fly.

friz, friaz, frozŋ, vb. freeze.

kræp, kriæp, krapŋ, vb. creep.

Note. *tʃiuuz*, originally strong has become weak.

§ 459. Third Class (Gmc. *i, a, u, o(u)*).

I. nasal + cons.

bīnd, band, byn(d), bind.

ḡriŋk, ḡraŋk, ḡryŋk, drink.

fīnd, fan(d), fyŋ(d), find.

klim, klam, klym, climb.

or *klimt, klimt*.

siŋ, say, syŋ, sing.

ʃriŋk, ʃraŋk, ʃryŋkŋ, shrink.

II. *l* + cons.

The three verbs originally belonging here, *help, mē swalə* have become weak.

III. *r, h* + cons.

byrst, brast, bræŋ, burst.

fait, faut, fight.

ræn, ran, ræn, run.

þrest, þrast, þræŋ, thrust.

§ 460. Fourth Class (Gmc. *e, a, æ, o*).

bīær, biær, born, bear.

bræk, brak, brækŋ, break.

kym, kœm, kymt, come.

stīæl, stiæl, staun, steal.

Note. **fær* is not in use in Kendal, only the p. p. *forŋ* being used. *kut*, originally weak, now belongs here, e. g. *kut*, *kot*, *kutŋ*.

§ 461. Fifth Class (Gmc. *e*, *a*, *æ*, *e*).

et, *et*, *etŋ*, eat.

gīt, *gat*, *gītŋ*, get.

giv, *gev*, or *ge*, *gin*, give.

sīt, *sat*, *sītŋ*, sit.

tred, *tīad*, *tredŋ*, tread.

līg, *lē*, *lēŋ*, lie.

sī, *sā*, *sīŋ*, see.

§ 462. Sixth Class (Gmc. *a*, *ō*, *o*, *a*).

drā, *drīu*, *drāŋ*, draw.

grīav, *grīov*, *grīvŋ*, dig (peats).

stand, *stīad*, *stīdŋ*, stand.

swīar, *swīar*, *swōrn*, swear.

Note. The following verbs originally strong have become weak
bīak bake, *laf* laugh, *wēf* wash, *waks* grow, wax.

§ 463. The Kendal dialect contains also the following originally reduplicating verbs —

blā, *bliu*, *blāŋ*, blow.

fō, *fēl*, fall.

hōd, *hēld*, *hōdŋ*, hold.

kra, *kriū*, *krāŋ*, crow.

mā, *miū*, *māŋ*, mow.

prā, *priū*, *prāŋ*, throw.

Weak Verbs.

§ 464. The Kendal dialect has three classes of weak verbs, which may be arranged as follows —

1. Verbs ending in a nasal + back cons., which originally formed their preterites by the addition of *-ta* to

Gmc. **ŕχ*, as for example OE. *pyntan* *puhte*. These are but sparsely represented in Kendal.

2. Verbs ending in *t*, *d*, which form their preterite by the addition of *ad* or *id*.

3. Verbs ending in a vowel or any consonant but *t*, *d*.

§ 465. First Class.

bai, *baut*, *baut*, vb. buy.

briȝ, *braut*, *braut*, vb. bring.

þiȝk, *þaut*, *þaut*, vb. think.

§ 466. Second Class.

driad, *driædȝd*, *driædȝd*, dread.

dyut, *dyutȝd*, *dyutȝd*, doubt.

grynt, *gryntȝd*, *gryntȝd*, grunt.

sköd, *sködȝd*, *sködȝd*, scald.

snært, *snærtȝd*, *snærtȝd*, snort.

Note. Verbs ending in *nd*, *ld*, make their preterites and past participles in *nt* as *bænd*, *bęnt*, *bęnt*, *bıld*, *bȝlt*, *bȝlt*.

§ 467. Third Class.

a, *ad*, *ad*, owe.

hȝær, *hard*, *hard*, hear.

katf, *katft*, *katf*, catch.

liuk, *liukt*, *liukt*, look.

liv, *livt*, *livt*, live.

sęl, *sęlt*, *sęlt*, sell.

skęl, *skęld*, *skęld*, scatter.

fain, *faind*, *faind*, shine.

Note. The older preterites **sæld*, *tald*, have been supplanted by forms borrowed from the present.

§ 468. Preterite-Present Verbs.

dar, *dȝst*, dare.

kan, *kyd*, can.

mē, myd, may.

myn, myd, must.

sal, syd, shall.

§ 469. The following verbs form their tenses from different stems —

am, waz, bīn, be.

gay } *wēnt, gān*, go.
gā }

Adverbs.

§ 470. These are formed in various ways. Most are the normal developments of OE. adverbs, though some are new formations. There are no adverbs in *-lī* as in Polite English, with the exception of *hōdnlī* = continually.

They are divided into four classes according as they denote time, place, manner, or measure.

§ 471. Adverbs of time.

īver ever, *jans* once, *jīstādē* yesterday, *jīt* yet, *nīver* never, *nū* now, *sīn* soon, *tūdādē* the other day, *tādē* to-day, *tēmūrn* to-morrow, *tēnīt* to-night, *hwailz* at times, *agēn* again, *atefta* after.

§ 472. Of Place.

bak back, *bīhīnt* behind, *dyun* down, *ēbm* direct, straight, *forat* forward, *hīam* home, *hīar* here, *jōnda* yonder, *sumwar* somewhere, *ōīar* there, *hwar* where, *awē* away, *ūt a gīat* out of the way.

§ 473. Of Manner.

ai yes, *apn* perhaps, *fast* fast, *hōdnlī* continually, *hū* how, *nīa* no, *rīt* right, *ray* wrong, *sīa* so, *slā* slow, *valaik* probably, *wīl* well.

§ 474. Of Measure.

aus over, too, *hof* half, *kwait* quite, *lail* little, *mīf* much, *tərb!* very, remarkably, *varə* very, *əmf* enough.

Prepositions.

§ 475. The Kendal dialect possesses the following —
aus over, *bī* by, *bīhīnt* behind, *dūn* down, *əfər* after, *fər*,
fə for, *frē*, *frə* from, *ī*, *īn* in, *ən* on, *tuł*, *təl*, *tə* to, *undər*
under, *up* up, *ut* out, *wei*, *wī* with, *priū* through, *əbūn*
above, *əbūt* about, *əbuv* above, *əfūr* before, *əgēn* against,
əmay among, *əstīəd ə* instead of, *ət* at, *ətwin* between, *əv*, *ə* of.

Conjunctions.

§ 476. The Kendal dialect possesses the following conjunctions —

1. Coordinate.

bət but, *els* else, *fər*, *fə* for, *jīt* yet, *ən* and, *ər* or, *hū*
how, *səpuzəz* suppose.

2. Subordinate.

bīkəs because, *fər*, *fə* for, *sīə* so, *hūən* when, *hūədər*
whether, *hūail* while, until, *ət* that.

§ 477. Interjections.

1. Of Joy, Excitement etc.

ē, *hūrā*, *ō*.

2. Of Pain, Weariness etc.

au, *dīərmī*, *ō*, *ūu*.

3. Of Surprise.

baidžīy, *ē* *lōrd*, *lōvīnz*, *ō*, *nē*, *sīk-māpmənt*, *hwat*.

4. Of Aversion.

fə *sam*, *gīt* *əwē*.

5. Of Protestation.

hwatjvə, nē, lɔrd.

6. Exclamations of various kinds.

hai, hē, həlɔ, liuk, sɪ, wɪl dɛn, hwɪʃt.

Chapter IX.

The Sentence.

§ 478. The order of words in a Kendal sentence is much the same as in Polite English. In the ordinary type of sentence the subject comes first, the predicate follows and the object comes last, e. g. '*t mais həz ʃtɪ ə kɪl lɔf ə brɛd*', '*bird ʃtɪ rɪt auə uʊər kɛdz*', '*a ʃriʊ ə stɪən ɪntət wəʃər*'. The dative, when simply a remnant of the older dative, precedes the accusative, as '*gɪ mɪ ə sʊp ə wəʃər*', '*həz-tə ɡɪn ʃm aut*', but when the relation is expressed by *tə*, the accusative comes first, e. g. '*ɡɪv sʊm milk tət kət*'. The genitive, when not introduced by *əv* or *ə*, also precedes the accusative, e. g. '*Hər faðər diʊər*', '*mɪ mudər klɪʃk*', '*smɪʃs hamər*', but '*twenti-nainʃ ə mɛ*', '*ə bʊnʃ ə rəd ʃuʊərz*'.

The partitive genitive likewise follows the word expressing the relation. E. g. '*hɔf ə pynd ə buʃər*', '*ə bɪt ə mɪət*', '*ə skʊər ə tɛtɪz*'.

§ 479. Adjectives and participles used in the same manner, precede the noun they qualify as '*ə rəd klɪʃk*', '*wɪ hwait rɪbɛnz*'. '*ə wɛtlɪ rɪʊd*', '*ə ɡɔrt lələpɪn dɔɡ*', '*ə rənɪn ʃtɪrɪəm ə wəʃər*'.

When used predicatively they come third in the sentence as, 'its kwār tō hīr əv hīz gān əwē wījūt kymən sē əs'.

§ 480. Adverbs as a rule precede the words they qualify as — 'az rēdər lēt tō nīt'. 'Dīs iz ə tərbī derti nīt'. 'Jər liəvin əwə sjan'. But I have often heard 'hijin bak rēdər'.

§ 481. The verb under ordinary circumstances occupies the same place as in Polite English as — 'hi kymz ən gāz əz i phəsəz'. 'Its nēt rīt tō diŋ dāt'. 'Wī paut ə kymən, büt twēdər wəz sja dertj, wī kydnt'. When the imperative mood is used, the verb comes first, the person being usually omitted — as 'gā ūt ən sarə 'kōvz', 'sij əwē ən dōnt bi flēt ə mi', but 'lēt im gay jf i wants tō'.

The present participle always follows the verb, as 'wi war tōkīn əbūt jə, hwen jī kōm in'. 'Triəkl kōm ranin dyun twō'. The past participle is treated in the same way — as — 'dēv kymt hīəm ət last', 'a gat kroŋp intəl ə hūəl'.

The infinitive is placed after the predicate unless it is used as the subject. E. g. 'Hīz gān tō sēl bīəs, fər wat ikn gīt' but 'Tō sē dāt əd bi ə k'.

§ 482. When used interrogatively the verb precedes its subject as 'iz-tə kymən?' 'diz-tə pīnk az rīt?' 'did 'man sē sja?'

Relative clauses are introduced by *ət*, as 'hīm ət līvz ə gud laif, iz siŋər tō liv wīl', 'wi ət nāz im' sē dats ə māpmənt' or 'ys ət nāz' etc., 'wəz jīt hīm ət nōkt ət diuər?'

§ 483. Dependent relative clauses are also introduced by *ət* or by an ellipse when the person in question is the first as 'ə man ət a jjust tō nā up Teibə wē' or 'ə man a jjust' etc., but 'ən āld wymən ət nīt bymp ə dē lay'.

§ 484. 'That' after verbs of saying, thinking, etc., is often omitted — as '*hī sēd wi myd in gā wī hīm*', '*a Bink apn jər rūt*', '*a nā hi paut i wər kymən*'.

In interrogative sentences, where, *hwja*, *hwāt*, *hwar*, etc. are used, the pronoun or adverb always comes first — as '*hwja izt*'? '*hwar hēd wī gītū tūl*'? '*hwēn ər jə kymən əgēn*'?

§ 485. The order in a conditional sentence is the same as in Polite English as '*if ðu sēz ðat ðuuz ray*', '*if i kōz hior asl brēk iz nēk fər im*', '*if ad ə paut i waznt kymīn a wadnt ə rūstīt ðat bīt ə myt*'.

Chapter X.

Specimens of the Kendal Dialect.

I was taking a walk close to my farmer friend's house and saw him working at his potatoe heap. I went up to him, and noticing that he had a gun under his arm, remarked "Have you been shooting this morning?"

I.

"*Am dȳst flēn 'krāz. Jī nā hwēn 'kōrnz kymən up priy 'gründ laik nyu, dē kymz ən hauks it up wī ðər bīaks.*

Sīa a gīt 'gyn ən hēv ə bay ət əm tē flē əm. Av bīn wētīn fər əm ō tmōrnīn, bēt hēvnt kīlt jan — ðər sē nāin. ðər tərbī kymīn iz krāz.

Hwail ō tȳdərz ər haukn ən prauən intet gründ, jan ər tȳ sīts it tritops, ən watfəz ən kōz yut if ðəz ɛnī dēndžər. ən hwēn ðər əts fīdŋ əmay t'kōrn hēz itn ənyf, dē gāz ən tāks

tyðer plæs fər ðe myð siuərli bi hyppert jan mæd þipk. Its ʊzəz beʃt iʃ jan kan tə læv ə bərd, liŋn dɪəd ən tʃɪld, fə θwɒk əns ər tərbl flɛt əv ə dɪəd ən. A kydnt hɪt nɪn ən əm ðɪs mɔrnɪn, sɪə ə kɪlt ən əld blak hɛn ən stɪk hər ðɪər fər ə flɛ kra. ʃɪd mek kwait əz gud ə jan əz ɛnɪ ə ðər.” “But what a waste!” “Nɛ Nɛ, wɪʃl ɪt tɪmət fər yuər dɪnə, ən mak tʃlɛkrə yut ə skɪn. Apɹ ɪt sərə əs vərə wɪl.”

II.

ɛ ðər war sʊm kwɪər əd fɒk, ət jɪust tə liv yʊ Teibə wɛ, rɪt əmɔn tʃɛlə. ðe sɛlt ə lɒk ə ʃɪp frə taim tə taim ən wɪ baut ə gʊd fɪu əv əm.

ðər wəz ən əld mæn ən ɪz waɪf ən ə fɪy bərnəz. Jā ðe ɪlɒd hɛd kynt təl yuər plæs əbyut ə ʃɪp ə sʊmət ə ðat mak, ən əz ɪt wəz əməst tɛ taim, ə baut hɪ myð əz wɪl hɛv sʊm əz nɪt. Hi wəz sɪtɹ dʊn bɪt tɪəbl ən ə wəz dʒʊst gən tə lɛ 'klɒp huwən ɪ sprɪəd yut bɪəp hɪz armz ən sɛd. “Nɛər maɪnd fə klɒp ə klɪəp fə mɪ. A want nɪə klɒp ətə. Əz nɪt ə prɪud fɛlə.” Sɪə hi dɪd wɪyut.

ənyðər dɛ huwən tɪməstər hɛd sʊm bɪznəs ðɪər ən əɪd ɪn prəmɪst tə gəy tə sɪ əm, wɪ bɪəp sɛt ɒf tə spɛnd 'dɛ wɪ əm. Jɪ nā ɪt tɪək ə laɪl taim tə gɪt tə Teibə bɪt tɹɛn, ən ðɛn wɪd kwait ʃrɪ maɪl tə gəy ətəp ə ðat. ən huwən wɪ gət ðɪər ðər wəz sɪk ə skraʃlmənt ən ə hɛbɛ gən ən, ət wɪ fɛərli wʊndɜrt wat ɪt wəz ə byut — wɪ war kwait kapt! Bat wɪ fan ət ðe war katʃɪn tʃɪp ɪt kɪʃn. Sɪə wɪ nɒkt ən nɒkt ən nɒkt, ən ət ləst təld wɪmən lɛt əs ɪn — ən siuərli ə nɪvə sɑ sɪʃ ə dɜrti rɪum ɪ ə mɪ bɔrn dɛz! Tɪəl plæs wəz blak, ɪvrɪþɪŋ liŋn haustrau, 'tɪəbl ənt saɪd, 'tʃɛərəz ə brɒkɹ ər liŋn ən ðər baks, jā bɪt hɪər, ənuðə bɪt ðɪər! A myð tak mɪ bənət ən klɪək ɒf, ən huwən ðe wər tɪən ɒf, naut əd sərə byt ɪlæsəz myð tɹaɪ əm ən — əɪ ɪvrɪ jan ən əm!

en ðen ðina kom. Tald wumən nāin et wi wər siŋər tə
m, hēd put ə lēg ə muŋn ʒt ʏbŋ tnut əfʏər ən kɛpt ʒt rʏəstʃin
vail wi gat ðjər, ən ðat wəz əməst nɛn!

əv kuərs ʒt wəz əz tof əz hən mɪət, bət fʒ kɛpt prɔdnt wi
fʏər k tə sɪ ʒf ʒt wəz ðjən "Rjəts hald! a diŋ laik ə bit ə
ət." Imjəstər hēd gān ʏt wi ə frand dzʏst əfʏər ðina,
tald wumən ʃaut et hɪd gān əwē fə gʏd ən sēd "Hwat!
ad ə nān et hɪd bɪn gān əwē fər ɪz ðina, a wadnt ə rʏəstʃt
t bɪt ə muŋn."

III.

Jɪ nā ʏp Kəndl wē it əld dēz, sʏm et fɔk war ə gē bɪt
nərə nər wat jan mʏd mit wi nʏuədēz.

Wɪ lɪdt ɪn ə narə stauənli sʏt in mak əv ə dēl et strɛtʃt
ʏp norþ Teibə wē, ən wənt dʏun sʏʏp əməst tə Sēbər.
ʏəs tə hwar ʏuər farm lē, ðər lɪdt sɪk ə kuərli əld kʏpl,
əld man et nɛm ə Wɪl ən ɪz waif Bēlə.

Wɪl ə ləz wɪər ən əld bɔks hat, nə maɪər hwədər ʒt rēnd
ld ə snəd, ai! hi ələz hēd ʒt wi him, ən it wəz mɛər laik
ləil tʃimlə gān əbʏut bɪ ʒtsəl nər aut əls et akŋ ʃɪŋk ə.
hwat! mənɪ ən mənɪ ə taim hɪz kʏmt ɪn ən sɪtŋ ɪzsel dʏun
ʃaɪər dzʏst ɛbm ənɛnst mɪ əv ə nɪt, hwən tmɪsəs wəz diuən
dzɔbəs ər apŋ fɛtlɪn ʃɪŋz ʏp rədər, ən aɪd kʏmt in frət fɪldz.

Dʏun wənt ɪz hat, bɪ hɪz saɪd, ətəp et flɪŋər ən ðen wi
ʏst tə hɛv sɪk ə krak əbʏut wədər, 'krɔps, ənt lɪtəst niuz
ə Kəndl, bət mɛəst əv ə — əbʏut əld taimz. Av oft hard
tɛl et hʏu hwən Bēlə ən ɪ war nɔbət dzʏst marɪt, ən ðēd
ə fɪu fɔk əbʏut 'plɪəs, et Wɪl hēd gɪtŋ ə gərt savadz dɔg tə
bēgəz ən ə sɪts tagɪts əwē wi. Jā dē hi wəz gān tə Kəndl
markət ən lɛft Bēlə əlɛn wi 'dɔg.

"Nʏu tak kɪər ən hwatɪvər ðʏu dʏz lɪəv 'dɔg əlɛn. ðʏ
ɪnt tutʃ ʒt.

If it wants to kum in, let it kum in, en dont ða lig a hand ont." Sja hi swiðnd his wæz bēnæst rūðd to Kēndl.

Eftor id gan Belə began to wærk. si saræd thenz en pigs en did menj yðer æd dzæbz æt a nā naut æbyut. Nyu 'dæg lē dzyst it diuerstjæd æmakelj in ær rūðd æz si wæz kymæn in en yut, sja si þaut "Hwat al nīvæ bi flēt bi aut sijk æz ðatæz, it myð gay yut o tugiðer, en ðen a sūdnt bi fast wi it!"

Sja si gat 'biæm en mīæd a bay æt it. Bat 'dæg dyund ær, en mīæd ær lig ætæp æt fluuær fær i væ sæ lay. si dūst stæ æ līm æ diu aut els, si wæz kwait kapt.

It wæz gitn rēðer ljet huæn Wīl gat hīæm en huæn i did gīt intæt huus, i sēd "Hwat a tēld ði wat myð sjuærli hærp if ðu mēðlt wi ðat dæg. Ðu sūd æ left it æhæn!"

æn hwat Belə wæz rēði a kwæli ald badi hærseļ. si jūst to sē æt si gat sumæt to it, huæn si wæz hūpært, wēnt to bēd æz sion æz i vær it wæz dark, æn gat up it mornin huæn it wæz lit, æn si wæz fēali wakpt! Ai! æn sið nīt būmp æn prau æbyut fær i vær æn i væ!

Wīl wæz olæz gærnæn laijk, if aut wēnt ray ær þīnz didnt kwait plæz im. If 'pīgz hed gīt n kramlt yut æt hūlz ær 'kai hēd gitn þriy æ hūl it hēdz hid sē "Dam ða hwats to diæn ilaile æ ðatæz fæ! jan mæd mēk nīæ dau æto wi sijk æz ði." Ðen Belə wi ær þīn swiækīn ald vois æd paip up "Waia waia Wīl, its næa gūd æto i swiærīn æt æm, if ðu wēnt mēnd hēdzæz æn mēk tūlz sja æt ðe kânt gīt yut."

Jā dē Wīl wæz gān to Kēndl, æn Belə wantjð sum aplz i væ sæ. Bat hi wantjð a pig æn sum klæz, æn þaut a naut els nēðer. Sja si sēd "Nyu hwatīvæ ðu dūz, dont fægīt to brīy ðær aplz æt a tēlt ðæ æbyut, fræ Kēndl." "Nē nē naut æ ðat mak i kum intæl quær huus. Asl brīy naut hīæm nobæt æ pig æn æ pær æ britfæz!"

IV.

Its a tərbī lay taim sən ai wənt tə skɥul ən pɪnz hɛz
 gɪtɪn a guɔd bɪt altɔrt əs jan məd sē. Itwəz a lay wē ðɪər, bat
 ɔf wi wənt ɪ oməst ɔ wɛðərs, nət laik barnz nuuədɛs əts flɛt
 a katʃɪn ðə dɪəps a kəld, bikəs ɪts a rɛðər wɛtlɪ ən a dɔrtɪ mɔrnɪn!

Wi wənt rɪt sɪən, nɪvər ɛftər ɛt; fər wid kwəɪt ɪrɪ məl to
 gaɪ — ən wən wɪd gɪtɪn tə Lɪunz brɪg, wi warnt sə mɪʃ əs
 hɔf wē ðɪər. Bat hwats ðat tɔl a skrau a barnz! Hwailz wi
 ɪɹust tə gaɪ rɛðər pɔpənli — nət sə fast əs wi sɪd a dɪən,
 ɔr apɹ a laɪl ən mɪd hɪp bak rɛðər, ən tɪdɛrs əd gaɪ bak tə
 lɛt im. 'Bənəst rɪəd, əs av sɛd əfɹər, wəz strɛk auə Lɪunz
 Brɪg ən ðɛn tɔt rɪt. ən a kwɪəlɪ əld spɔt 'brɪg wəz. ɪt wəz
 sə nərə ət nɔ kart i ɔ Haugɪl, Sɛbər, a Teɪbə, kɪd a gɪtɪn
 aʊt. ɪt mɪd sɪuəlɪ a bɪn mɪəd əfɹə fɔk niu hɪu tə bɪld brɪgz!

Hɪu wi tɪətt əlay ɪrɪt snā ɪv a kəld wɪntər mɔrnən,
 hwən ɪvrɪ bɪu ən brans fɛərli hɪp dɪun wɪt rag, ən jan kɪdɪt
 tɛl hwat jan wəz wɔkɪn ən. Jans a wəz gən ən əfɹə tɪdɛs
 pɔpən əbɪut əs laɪl barnz ɔft diu, hwən a tɪmɪt slap auər hɪəd
 fɔrt ɪntɔl a laɪl guɛt ət lɛ in ɹuər rɪəd ɔ kwɛt wi snā, ən
 mɪ bɪg brɪdər hɛd tə kɪm ən ɹɪu mɪ ɹut. ən a bɪg las ət
 ɹuust tə gə wɪ əs, kɔd mɪ ɪvə sɪlf nɪəmz ən sɛd "ɛ ðɪuz naut
 nobət a laɪl masɪn ɛftər ɔ ðɪu ɪz. ðɪul nɪvə diu tə gaɪ ən
 wi ús, ɪləkɪn sɪk ən ɛbm əz ðɪ dɪz. ðɪu mɪn gə hɪəm ən
 gɪt sum draɪ klɪəs əl əpɔd tɔ!"

Menɪ a taim wɪv bɪn ɪət ət skɥul, frə watʃɪn tɪaɪl fɪtɪnz
 ət ran hɪər ðɪər ən ɪvrɪ war ɪt snā. Jan mɪd ɔləz kɛn 'bɔrdz
 bɪt marks a ðər tɪəz, mɪər laik a fɹərɪk wi ɪrɪ grɛnz tɛlt nər
 aut ɛls a nā. Trəbɪts ən hɪərs mɪəstli wənt prauɪn ɪrɪu tsnā
 rɪt sɪən, oməst əfɹər 'bɔrdz wər ɹp vɔlaɪk! Ai! hwat av nən
 əm bɪ fɛər frɔzn tə dɪəp, ɹɹər laɪl pɪnz! Trəbɪt fɪtɪnz wər laik
 kat fɪtɪnz fər ɔ twarɪd, jan ɛbm ənɛnst tɪdɛ, wi ənɪdər bɪhɪnt
 tɹɔst tɪu, ən rɛðər ətwɪn bɪəp ən əm, wi apɹ tɹəuərɪ fɹut tɔt

rit er tət leſt. en it waz warə kwjər at wən jan foləd em
lay wē, jan kymt təl ə pləs hwar o tſitjnz stoſt wjyut ljavın
sijl trəs. Bat valaik trabjt həd ləpn ə bit, ə purpəs tə ma-
jə, en waz ljakjın strək at jə friu tmjst.

V.

ə gud fiu barnz jjuſt tə dʒojn ʏs tʏdə said ə Liunz Br-
əz wi went tət skjuł, apn fauərtj at taimz. T lasəs, mjest
əm dēsənt hwaist lail pīnz wənt strək djer apn stopn tə gjd-
od fluuərz i sumə taim, ər pju əwē tləvz frē ə guyl fluu-
tə sɪ hwat mak əv ə lʏvə də wə gān tə gjt; 'tjpklər tēljər saudʒ-
sēljər, rjtsman pūerman begəman pɪf'. Bat ʏs ladz wə-
ə gēə bjt mēər lɪf nər jan ə dər. Nyu rit dʏn i Haugjł
waz ə tərbl kajkert əld fela at kjpt ə farm, en lɪdt djer u-
hiz wajf, at waz valaik ə marə fə hīm i kwjəl wēz. Ji n-
hɪ həd ɔləz bjn ə warə sərli bədj, en nobət grjʏ war əz i g-
əldər. əv kʏərs boiz ər ɔləz ʏp tə sum mǎpmənt ər ʏdər,
en wɪ oft pōpt əbʏut en plēd triks en ɪm, ə purpəs tə plēg ɪm-
Den id kʏm ʏt swjərjın at hid dʏ ɔ maks ə pīnz tə
əs, ɪf i kʏd nobət gjt hald en əs. əwē wid ran ʏər tɔmibag-
səkn ʏp en dʏn əz wɪ wənt en hīm krjpin əlay en sakj-
iz fɪst. Hɪ njə katst njn en əs, wɪ war sə lɪf en hīm-
sə hərəplɪ. Av hārd sē at jans wən pljuin 'plju gat stēkt, ər-
wadnt gaj ətə, sɪə hɪ pʏnst ɪt rit wɪl wj hɪz bʏut tə mək ɪt en-
lǎmt hɪzsl fər ɪvə sə lay ɛftər.

ənudə dē 'pīgə warnt dʏən dʒʏst wat i wantjɪd, sɪə hɪ gər-
əm ə gud pʏnsjın wɪ hɪz bʏuts en mjəd əm skwɪəl, hwaɪl talə-
wɪmən faut hɪ mʏd bɪ sjwərli gān tə kɪl ɪvrj jan en əm-

Sɪə ʏt fɪ kɔm tə sɪ hwat 'skrau wəz ɔ əbʏut, en sɛd
"If jə want tə kɪl dər pīgə al fɛts jə ə naɪf!"

Bat hwən wj həd gjt tət skjuł wj satlt dʏn fēərli hwaist,
en mjəstlj dɪd əz wɪ war telt. Wj larnɪ tə rɪd rait en rakp

— *næt varə mitf ɛls. o ðər et liðt əwē frə Haugl jɹust tə tak ðər dɪnəs dɛst ʊp i ðər tɔmɪbɑgɛ ən hɪp 'bɑgɛ rɪt əlɑp twɔ. Sʊm bɑrnɛz ɔft hɛd trɪəklɪ paɪz et ðər mʊdərɛz hɛd bɪəkt fər əm, ən 'trɪəklɪ kɔm ʊt ən rən dʊn twɔ, sɪə et jan fɛəli klagd tʊl, ɪf jan nɔbət lɪənd əgən ɪt.*

VI.

Nɹu ɑpɹ jɪl ɸɪŋk ɛftə o ə tɛlt ʃi tʊdə nɪt, et wɪ nɪvər hɛd ɛnɪ halɪdɛz ɛtɔ, bət ðats næt kwait triu hʊɹɪvər. Wɪ hɛd tʊ ɔ ɸrɪ ɪt ʃɪər, bət næt hɔf sə mɛni əz bɑrnɛz gɪts nɹuədɛz.

'Gørtəst dɛ əv o wəz bɑrən-ʊt-dɛ — tɸɪft ə nəvɛmbə. ðɛn wɪ ɔləs tɪək gʊd kɪər tə gɪt tət skʊl rɪt sɪən, ən nɪəbədɪ wəz lɪət bət 'mɪəstər. 'Big lads jʊst tə gɑp ɪn fɔrst əv o, ðɛn ʊs laɪl əns fɔləd ɛftər əm, ən ðɛn wɪ klɑft 'diuər təl ən bɑrd ɪt sɪə et nɪəbədɪ et wəz ʊt kʊd gɪt ɪn! Varə sɪən tɪəstər wad kʊm ən lɪft 'diuəsneɪk, bət ðat wəz o tə nɛə pʊrpəs hwatɪvə, sɪə hɪ liukt ɪn ɸrɪu twɪndəz əz ɪf i wɑntɪd tə nə hwat wəz gɑn ən. ðɛn 'bigəst ən 'bouldəst et lɑdz wad tɛl ɪm ɪf i dɪdnt gɪv əm o halɪdɛ ɔɛd rən strɛk əwē. Sɪə hi ɸrɔmɪst ən ətlast wɪ ɔpnt diuər. əv kʊərs hi wəz əz fɛn tə gɪt ɔf wark əz wɪ wɑr, fər i laɪkt naut beɛər nəɹ tə gɑp sɑmɔnfɪʃɪn ɪt Liun.

A nə wɪl ən əld sɑp et bɪgɪnz —

"Rɪmembə rɪmembə tɸɪft ə Nɔvɛmbə

'Kɪp ən ɪz trɛn hɛd laɪk tə bɪ slɛn."

Av fɛrgɪtɹ ɔt rɛst ɔnt, bət wɪ wɑr tɛrbɪ fɔnd ɔnt, ən jʊst tə sɪp ɪt əbʊt 'bɑrən-ʊt-dɛ.

ʃi nə nɹu fɔk sɪmz tə hɛv hwait fəgɪtɹ hʊ tə mak ə tɪɹn, jan nɪvə hɪəz naut et ə fɛər ər et tɸɔrtɪ ər ɛnɪwɑr, et sʊndz hɔf əz gʊd əz ʊər əld nɔɸ-kʊntrɪ tɪɹnz sɪtɪ əz 'Dʒə kɛn Dʒɔn Pɪl' ər 'Mərɪlɪ dɑnst 'kwɛkəz wɑɪf' ər aut laɪk 'Hwɛn

ðe maiþi trumpeþ syundæ' ær eni æ ðor grand ald tiunz. Ðæs naut bæt lail biþs æ falaldærmænts — þiþz jan hīz tædē æn fægits tæ mæra.

Tsekn̄t taim æt wi bard̄ tmjæstær yut wæz 'twæntinainþ æ mē. Ðen iur̄i jan æn æs hēd æ jakbōb ær lail biþ æ jak æn wi say "Jakbōb dē twæntinainþ æ mē, if jæ dont gi æs æ halidē wil o ran æwē."

Sjæ wi gat ænuðæ halidæ. Bat wi nīvæ þaut sæ mītf æv it, æz tfigft æ nævembæ.

VII.

Tomæz Wilsn.

*Tomæz Wilsn æ bytsæ æ mæri ald lad,
Hwæn hī kilz æ gūd sīp, it mæks im fīl glad,
Hi kips æ gūd as, æn i fīdz it rīt wēl
æn it kariz hīm — o hīz gūd mūt̄n tæ sēl.
Tami faldærlærlaidē!*

*It hēz tyu gært hampæz, jan hīþz æn itf said,
æn æ dnykī sæ stræn, it wæd fēas wīnd ær taid
æn ðær ðyæ hī martf, sæ nōbl æn grand
It kariz iz mūt̄n þriu Haugīl æn Bland.*

*Ja fain symæ morn i ðæ mūnþ æ Dgiulai
Tomæz kumz wi hīz mūt̄n æn ēks æs tæ bai
Hi sēz æt its gūd — nīæ bēts k̄n bi
æn hīær iz æ fain biþ æ siust fæ ði.*

*Ðiæz Siuzn hīz waif sīz giþn kwait fat
Wi iþn sīp hēdz, biþaid giþin tæ kat.
Si sēz tæ hēv æ bytsæ æ varæ gūd þiþ
Biþks si hēz ofn hær pan fæ tæ slīþ.*

Bat ðær ize ə mán i livz i Seber tyun
Hi buɪfəz ənd haks o hɪz mɪət up ən dyun
Hi kōz Tɔməs Wilsən ə tʃiət ən ə nəv
ət martsəz əbyut wi hɪz dɔŋkɪ sə brɛv.

VIII.

Table of Bird Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Note. Where K. is added after the name, it denotes that the word is in use in the immediate district of Kendal only and not at Sedbergh.

- Bɛʃɪ bʊntɪn* K. *Emberiza Citrinella*.
Bɪbɪðɛk *Totanus Hypoleuca*.
Blakɪ (also *Blakbærd*) *Turdus Merula*.
Blak-kap K. *Parus Major*.
Bliu-kap K. *P. Cæruleus*.
Botɪ-tɪt K. *P. Caudatus*.
Bʊɪflɪŋʃ *Pyrrhula Rubicilla*.
Dabtsɪk *Podiceps Minor*.
Daup-kra }
Dauk-kra K. } *Corvus Cornix*.
Dɪvɪlɪn *Cypselus Apus*.
Dʒami-kreŋ K. }
 — *lap-legz* K. } *Ardea Cinerea*.
 — *lap-nek* }
Dʒini-rɛdtɛl *Ruticilla Phænicura*.
Felfa(r) *Turdus Pilaris*.
Gauldfɪŋʃ *Fringilla Carduelis*.
Grɛ-lɪnət F. *Cannabina*.
Grɪnlɪnət F. *Chloris*.
Hak *Falco* sp.
Hɛdʒspərə *Accentor Modularius*.
Hylət *Surnium*, *Otus*, *Strix*.

- Kıvıfı* Alcedo Ispida.
Korn-krək Ortygometra Crex.
Kra Corvus sp.
Kuſət Columba palumbus.
Magpai }
Magi K. } Pica Caudata.
Maləd Anas Boschas.
Milər-ſyum Sylvia trochilus.
Müərbərd Lagopus Scoticus.
Nıt-hək Caprimulgus Europæus.
Partridž Perdix Cinereus.
Pluvə Charadrius Pluvialis.
Raitinlark = *Bəſi Buntin*.
Rıyuuſl Turdus Torquatus.
Robin Erythacus Rubecula.
Skailark Alauda Cristata.
Snaip Gallago Media.
Sparə Passer Domesticus.
Spıyık Fringilla Cælebs.
Stian-tſat K. }
 — *-tſək* } Saxicola Œnanthe.
Strıəzmüər K. Sylvia Undata.
ſıpstə Sturnus Vulgaris.
Tıtlark Anthus Pratensis.
Tıyıt Vanellus Cristatus.
Təmtıt Parus sp.
Tſıti Troglodytes Vulgaris.
prəsł Turdus Musicus.
pruſ T. Viscivorus.
Watərkrə Cinclus Aquaticus.
Wətəhən Gallinula Chloropus.
Wılıwagtəl Motacilla Yarellii.

Bliu M. Campestris.

Jala M. Sulphurea.

Wiliwiket K. Totanus Hypoleuca.

Wydkak Scolopax Rusticola.

IX.

Table of Plant Names in Use in the Kendal Dialect.

Bianflus Bellis Perennis.

Brakn 1. Pteris Aquilina, 2. any fern.

Brām Sarothamnus Scoparius.

Briar Rubus Fruticosus.

Burdak Arctium Lappa.

Dodorigers Briza Media.

Dakn Rumex sp.

Elar Alnus Glutinosa.

Esp Populus Tremula.

Ef Fraxinus Excelsior.

Fits Vicia sp.

Fualft Tussilago farfara.

Grundsā Senecio Jacobæa.

Gyul Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Havər Avena sp.

Holin Ilex aquifolium.

Iæstærlidz Polygonum Bistorta.

Jak Quercus robur.

Kabis Cabbage.

Katlarke Ranunculus Repens.

Kef Heracleum Sphondylium.

Klavə Trifolium sp.

Kra-tiæz Orchis Masculina etc.

Liy Calluna Vulgaris.

Mos any Muscinæ.

Mufram Agaricus.

Ō nūt Conopodium Denudatum.

Nētŭ Urtica sp.

Padəkstŭl Agaricus sp.

Rai Secale Cereale.

Ramps Allium Ursinum.

Rad fayks Polygonum Persicaria.

Slŭ Prunus Spinosa.

Taim Thymus Serpyllum.

Taimliŭ Erica Cinerea.

Wŭl Salix sp.

Hwŭn Ulex Europæus.

Glossary.

The alphabetical order in the Glossary is:

a, b (ð), d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n (ŋ) o, ö, p, r, s, f, t, þ, ð, u, v, w, hw, z (ž), (a), o (e).

Note. Letters in brackets do not occur initially.

a pron. I.

ā vb. owe § 65.

adl vb. earn § 61.

ai pron. I.

ai interj. yes.

aīdl adj. idle § 121.

ais sb. ice § 121.

aivj sb. ivy § 121.

aiēn sb. iron § 121.

— adj. iron.

aks sb. axe § 60.

āld adj. old § 67.

alþer vb. alter § 62.

alokə sb. vinegar § 62.

am vb. am.

ān adj. own § 66.

— vb. own § 66.

antəz conj. in case § 63 Note.

ayz sb., pl. awns (of barley) § 63 Note.

apl sb. apple § 60.

apn conj. perhaps.

— *ark* see *mīlark*.

arm sb. arm § 60.

arə sb. arrow § 60.

as-bjǫrd sb. box for keeping ashes in §§ 70, 234.

ask sb. newt § 60 Note.

ashtiūþ molar tooth § 61.

asþtrī axletree § 60.

asəz sb. ashes §§ 60, 234.

aul sb. awl § 118.

aut sb. anything § 114.

aus 1. prep. over; 2. adv. too.

ausliuk vb. overlook, pass by, miss.

bad adj. bad § 64.

badlaik adj. ugly § 64.

badli adj. ill § 63.

badþer sb. 1. small corn dealer etc.; 2. badger § 62.

bag sb. bag § 61.

bai vb. buy § 124.

baiwyrð sb. byword, saying § 124.

baid vb. bide, wait § 121.

bait vb. bite § 121.

bar sb. bolt (for a door) § 62.

— vb. fasten (a door) § 62.

bargin sb. bargain § 62.

bark sb. bark.

- barkt* sb. encrusted, of dirt etc. on the skin.
barn sb. child § 60.
bäräl sb. barrel § 62.
bas sb. perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) §§ 60, 297.
bask vb. bask § 61 Note.
bat 1. sb. bat; 2. sb. stroke of a scythe § 62.
batinz sb. half thrashed corn § 62.
batf sb. batch § 60.
bau sb. bow (OE. *boza*) § 117.
bau vb. bow.
baul sb. bowl § 115 Note.
bauld adj. bold § 115 Note.
baulstā sb. bolster § 115.
baut sb. bolt § 115.
bēd sb. bed § 40.
bēk sb. brook § 42.
bēlkār sb. a huge ungainly object.
bēlī sb. belly § 42.
bēlīz sb. bellows.
bēlār vb. bellow, roar.
bēnd vb. bend § 43.
bēnf sb. bench § 311.
bēnt sb. bent grass.
bēyk sb. bench §§ 43, 311.
bēri sb. bury.
bēriin sb. funeral.
bētar adj. better § 40.
bēta(r)mār adj. of a better kind or class, e. g. *bētar mār hyuzaz*, *bētar mār fōk*.
bētin sb. food by the way § 53.
bī prep. by, adv. by.
bīgīn vb. begin § 29.
bīhīnt prep., adv. behind § 32.
bīkās conj. because.
bīld vb. build.
bīlēy vb. belong § 44.
bīl-hiuk sb. billbook § 29.
bīnd sb. bind § 32.
bīyk sb. bench § 34.
biuk sb. hook § 102.
(ta)biut adv. = so much money added to make the bargain correct, in the case of an exchange, to boot § 102.
bīznās sb. business § 36.
bīak sb. beak § 136, III.
 — vb. bake § 131.
bīam sb. beam § 137.
bīan sb. bone § 134.
bīanfātā sb. bonfire § 134.
bīanflīzā sb. daisy (*Bellis perennis*) § 134.
bīard sb. beard § 131 Note.
bīas sb. pl. cattle § 136, III.
bīast sb. beast § 136, III.
bīat vb. beat § 137.
bīaþ pron. both § 132.
bī sb. bee.
bīhāv sb. beehive.
bīld sb. shelter.
 — adj. sheltered.
bīzm sb. broom § 88.
blab vb. blab, let out a secret § 62.
bladār sb. noise § 62.
 — vb. chatter.
blait sb. blight.
blait adj. blithe [Not common — taken from Verse] § 121.
blakbēri sb. blackberry.
blā vb., sb. blow § 65.
blēdār sb. bladder § 45.
blēs vb. bless § 40.
blēk adj. deep golden yellow (of butter) § 53.
blēr vb. roar § 52.
blēz vb. blaze (rare) § 52.
blīnd adj. blind § 32.
būlk sb. bulk § 71.
būml vb. bungle spoil § 77.
būmpgarn sb. a coarse greasy yarn used for knitting § 77.
būndl sb. bundle § 72.
būnf sb. bunch § 73 Note.
būr sb. burr § 71.

- sb. burdock § 71.
 b. burn.
 . bush § 71 Note.
 . butter § 70.
 . sb. slice of bread and
 er § 307.
 . bough § 108.
yu a ploughing of land for
 w tenant by neighbours and
 ds.
 b. cowstall § 107, I.
 . boot § 107, I.
 sb. board § 140, I.
 . boat § 142.
 . buckle § 95.
 . good condition for work
 § 95.
 whirr rush, bang § 55 Note.
 (*aut*) one who hands round
 drink at a sheep — shearing
 , II.
 . daub § 65.
 . stun § 60.
 j. senseless, foolish, daft § 60.
 . ditch § 121.
 . down (on a bird) § 69.
 sb. neerdoweel § 64.
 . dare § 60.
 sb. darling § 60.
 adj. gloomy, melancholy
 7.
 . water § 31.
 day § 51.
 dale § 52.
 dj. dazed, confused § 52, II.
 . noise § 35.
 dish.
 at sb. dishcloth.
 . do § 102.
 sb. door.
 lj. dead § 137.
 lj. deaf § 137.
 . deafen.
ďəm sb. dame § 133.
ďəmskɯl sb. ladies school § 133.
ďəp̌ sb. death § 137.
ďə vb. die § 93.
ďəd sb. deed § 92, II.
ďəɖər vb. tremble, shiver § 86.
ďəɖ̌ vb. walk at a half run
 § 86.
ďəg sb. dog § 79.
ďək vb. cut short § 79.
ďəkən sb. dock, Rumex § 79.
ďən vb. don § 79.
ďōn sb. dawn § 98 Note.
ďōnt vb. indic. pres. don't.
q̌rā vb. draw § 65.
q̌rablt adj. wet, of clothes trailing
 in the mud § 90.
q̌rai adj. dry.
q̌raiv vb. drive § 121.
q̌rāp vb. drawl § 69.
q̌rī adj. tedious, slow § 90.
q̌rɯnk vb. drink § 32.
q̌rɯɖ vb. dread § 135, I.
q̌rɯm vb. dream § 137.
q̌rɯf vb. fall, of tears, of grease
 from a candle § 77.
q̌rɯn vb. drown § 109 Note.
q̌rɯt sb. drought § 249 Note.
q̌rɯzɯ adj. drowsy § 111.
q̌rəs vb. dress § 57, II.
ďyɯk sb. duck § 76.
ďyɯt sb. dust § 76.
 — vb., pret. to *dar*, see § 75, II.
ďyɯk vb. dive § 111.
ďyɯt vb. doubt § 111 Note.
ďyɯ sb. dove § 76.
ďwɯň vb. dwindle §§ 89, 393.
ďʒakdā sb. jackdaw § 62.
ďʒamɯ ləɯňək sb. heron § 62.
ďʒanək sb. honest, proper § 64.
ďʒɯst adv. just.
ɸbm̌ sb. disreputable, untidy look-
 ing person § 40.

- ebm* adv. straight, just, e. g. *liuk*
ebm ofur jo § 40.
eddr pro. either § 51.
 — conj. either § 51.
efta adv., prep. after § 42.
eftonjan sb. afternoon § 42.
eg sb. egg § 41.
egskel sb. eggshell § 41.
egon vb. incite § 41.
eks vb. ask § 47.
el sb. ale § 52.
eldin sb. fuel § 41.
elin (*ald e.*) a cake similar to mince pie, made at Christmas.
elr sb. alder § 40.
end sb. end § 43.
eri adj. fresh, windy § 52.
esp sb. aspen § 42.
es sb. ashtree § 42.

faedr sb. father § 60.
faedr adv. farther §§ 60, 68.
fadz sb. slow trot (also vb.) § 64.
fardin sb. farthing.
fast vb. waste time, trifle § 64.
faisr sb. fire § 124.
falaldorments sb. rubbish, cheap knicknacks.
fald sb. farmyard § 67.
fals adj. fallow § 60.
fasn vb. fasten § 60.
fas vb., sb. trouble, bother § 64.
fat sb. fat.
 — adj. fat § 60 Note.
faur num. four.
fauatin num. fourteen.
fauatj num. forty.
feddr sb. feather § 40.
federt adj. fledged § 40.
feklas adj. worthless, shiftless.
fel sb. fell, hill § 41.
feldfa sb. fieldfare.
felu sb. fellow § 41.
fenn adj. glad, delighted § 51.
fend vb. provide for § 44.

ferr sb. fair.
fetl up get ready, prepare, put in order § 40.
fiddj vb. fidget § 39.
fil vb. fill § 36.
fif sb., vb. fish § 29.
fijhiok sb. fishinghook § 138.
fif sb. vetch § 31.
flu adj. few.
fjos sb. face § 138.
futinz sb. tracks, footprints § 92 Note.
flai vb. fly.
flait vb. scold.
flaks sb. flax § 60.
flats vb. flatter § 69.
flau adj. wild (of weather) § 117.
flg vb. scare § 53.
flgin sb. scare § 53.
flklra sb. scarecrow § 53.
flfl sb. flail § 51 Note.
flfm sb. flame § 52 Note.
flssom adj. terrifying § 53.
flr sb. fly § 90.
flik sb. flitch § 29.
fliku(r) vb. laugh heartily § 39.
flig vb. fling (rare) § 35.
fljo vb. flay.
fljad sb. flood § 138, I.
fljak sb. fluke (on sheep) § 138, I.
flit sb. flight § 91.
fluk sb. flock § 79.
fluks sb. flocks for pillows § 79.
flv vb. flow § 98.
fog sb. aftermath § 86.
foks sb. fox § 79.
folu vb. follow § 79.
for (*fa*) pret., conj. for § 79.
fornjn sb. forenoon § 82.
fortnat sb. fortnight § 82.
forat adv. forward § 82.
fö sb. foe § 97.
föm sb., vb. foam (at the mouth) § 97.
**fötär* vb. thrash barley (obsolete) § 100.

- viēn* sb. iron for thrashing (obsolete) § 100.
 splutter, crack § 62.
 quarrel § 64.
 commence doing anything, as if intending to do ng.
 fret § 136.
 'ree § 90.
 frighten § 91.
 . friend § 94.
 un § 72 Note.
 b. polecat § 111.
 foot § 107.
 furrow § 143.
 . ford § 140, I.
 z sb. forefathers (obsolete) II.
 waterfall § 140, II.
 , § 65.
 alkativeness § 61.
 gabble § 61.
 . gadfly § 61.
 adj. ravenous § 121.
 sb. gander (rare), *stēg* is in use § 63.
 = *gā* § 63.
 ap § 61.
 yarn §§ 60, 222 Note.
 sb. simpleton § 118.
 . gold § 115.
 gown § 113.
 gay, well, finely dressed lote.
 e § 42.
 . gosling § 48.
 very § 139.
 . gather § 33 Note.
 a. hair noose § 30.
 at § 33.
 ive § 33.
 gape § 132.
 in *ūt o gīst* = out of y § 131.
gīstlāk sb. crowbar § 131.
gīs sb., pl. to *gūus* § 89.
glad adj. glad § 69.
glaim vb. look up § 121 Note.
glas sb., adj. glass § 60.
glēnt vb. glance, look at § 43 Note.
glēz vb. make shine § 52.
glišk vb. shine forth, come out, of the sun § 29.
glōp vb. stare § 79.
gliār vb. stare, glower § 141, II.
glōmp vb. sulk.
glōmpi adj. sulky.
gof sb. fool simpleton § 86.
gō sb. gall §§ 96, 222 Note.
gōm sb. good sense § 99.
gōst sb. ghost § 97.
graik sb. crack, fissure in a rock.
grē adj. gray § 51.
grēdlī adj. decent, proper etc. § 53.
grēn sb. prong of a hay fork § 53.
grīan vb. groan § 134.
grīav vb. dig (especially peats) § 131.
grīdī adj. greedy § 92, I.
grīn adj. green § 89.
grō vb. grow § 98.
grūnd sb. ground § 73.
grūndsā sb. ragwort § 73.
grūnt vb. grunt § 77.
grēnd vb. grind § 58.
grēnstn sb. grindstone § 58.
gūd adj. good § 75, III.
 — (*mīstl*) vb. am contented,
 e. g. *gūd īstl wi wat ūz gīt*,
īstl gīt nā mīst; § 74, III.
gūdlaik adj. handsome § 75, III.
gūm sb. gum (of teeth) § 75, III.
guār sb. small ditch.
gūst sb. gust § 71.
gūl sb. marguerite.
gūus sb. goose § 106, I.
gārdl sb. ring used in baking.
gār vb. 1. grumble, complain;
 2. grin § 54.
gārs sb. grass § 54.

- gort* adj. great § 56.
gost sb. gristle § 54.
gamp/s sb. sense.

(kat-)hā sb. hawthorn § 65.
hag vb. hew, cut § 60.
hagl vb. bungle, spoil § 60.
hagvurm sb. grasssnake §§ 61 or. 64.
hai vb. hie § 124.
haid vb. hide § 124.
haid sb. hide (skin) § 124.
hald sb. hold § 67.
halidē sb. holiday § 60 Note.
hamər sb. hammer § 63.
hand sb. hand § 63.
hanf sb. handful § 63.
han sb. handle § 63.
hant vb. haunt § 63 Note.
hayk sb. hank § 63 Note.
 — vb. fasten § 63 Note.
haykots(r) sb. handkerchief § 63.
hap vb. fold, wrap § 61.
hapn vb. happen § 61.
harkn vb. listen § 68.
hārvist sb. harvest § 68.
harə sb. harrow § 61.
hasn sb. hearth § 60 Note.
hatsk sb. hattock, i. e. ten sheaves
 of corn. This word and num-
 ber of sheaves is in use in West-
 morland, 'stjuk' and twelve
 sheaves, in Cumberland § 60.
hawk vb. dig in, prod in § 120.
haund on vb. hound, on spur on
 § 112.
haustrau adv. topsy turvy § 120.
havər sb. oats § 61.
havərbrjød sb. oatcake § 61.
havərmjøl sb. oatmeal § 61.
hēbē sb. uproar, noise.
hedz sb. hedge § 40 Note.
hē sb. hay § 51.
hēmju sb. dry hay lying in the barn.
hērak sb. hayrack § 60.
hēfə sb. heifer.

hēk sb. uproarious festivity.
hēl sb. hail § 51.
hēltər sb. halter § 42.
hēlp sb. health § 45.
hēsp sb. hasp § 42.
hēv vb. have § 42.
hēz sb. hazel § 42.
hilt sb. hilt § 29.
hinder vb. hinder § 32.
hinder adj. hinder, back § 32.
hij vb. hang (trs. and intrs.) § 35.
hjad sb. head § 137.
hjal vb. heal § 135, II.
hjam sb. home § 134.
hjar sb. hare § 131.
 — sb. hair § 135.
 — vb. hear § 135 Note.
 — adv. here § 135 Note.
hjat adj. hot § 134.
hi pron. he.
hil sb. hill
hīl sb. heel.
hod vb. hold § 83.
hodnlz adv. continually § 83.
hog sb. sheep § 79.
hoguol sb. hole in a wall for a
 sheep to creep through in winter
 § 140.
holjn sb. holly § 79.
hopl vb., sb. hobble § 79.
hors sb. horse § 79.
hōf adv. half § 96.
hōfrøkt adj. imbecile § 96.
hōl adj. holy § 97.
hōpən sb. halfpenny § 96.
hyl sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
hylət sb. owl § 76.
hun sb. honey 70.
huyər sb. hunger § 73.
huyərt adj. hungry § 73.
hurt sb., vb. hurt § 72.
hūt sb. hut § 72.
huk sb. hook § 107, I also § 138.
huyup sb. hoop § 107, I.
hūl sb. hole § 140, I.

vb., sb. hope § 140, I.

vb. hoard § 55 Note.

vb. limp § 56.

adj. crippled § 56.

dv. ever § 37.

pron. every § 37.

yew.

lj. able § 133.

eye § 90.

sb. eyebrow § 90.

sb. evening § 87.

. each.

. oak § 134 Note.

sb. oakbranch § 134 Note.

o. acre § 131 Note.

lj. yellow.

ī) num. one § 134 Note.

on. one § 134 Note.

dv. once § 134 Note.

o. yarrow § 60.

. ewe.

b. howl § 118.

sb. fence made of dead sticks
7 Note.

. yeast § 40.

gate § 42.

p sb. gatepost § 110 Note.

pron. ye, you.

o. yelp § 39.

. yet § 33.

u. udder § 104.

. year § 135.

, vb. yoke § 79.

yolk § 97.

j. young § 73.

sb. cabbage § 62.

chaff § 60.

o. entangle § 61.

, pl. to *kyyu* § 124.

lj., sb. cold § 67.

lj. calm § 67 Note.

o. comb of a fowl § 63.

lj. knowing, sharp § 64.

kaykart adj. ill natured § 63.

kay vb. 1. surprise; 2. surpass
§ 64.

kari vb. carry § 62.

— sb. direction from whence the
wind comes § 62.

kart sb. cart § 62.

kartstayz sb. cartshafts § 63.

karm sb. carrion § 62.

kat sb. cat § 61.

kats vb. catch § 62.

kauj sb. hornless cow § 112.

kaup vb. exchange (rare) § 118.

kəst vb. cast § 42 Note.

kəŋ adj. cast off, e. g.

— *kljəz* cast off clothes § 42 Note.

kək vb. tilt up (a cart) § 50.

kəf sb. Cowparsnip, Heraclium
spondylium § 49.

kzi sb. key § 128.

kjnljn sb. firewood § 37 Note.

kjnk sb. 1. blow; 2. choking sen-
sation § 32.

— vb. double up (with laughing
etc.).

kjnkof sb. whooping-cough § 32.

kjs sb., vb. kiss § 36.

kjst sb. chest § 33.

kjt sb. milking pail § 29.

kjər vb. care § 131.

kjip vb. keep § 92 Note.

klag vb. stick to, adhere § 64.

klam vb. starve § 64.

klap vb. lay down (or on) heavily
§ 64.

klaf vb. bang to (of a door) § 64.

klafi adj. wet (of weather) § 64.

klaud sb. cloud § 112.

klavə sb. clover.

klē sb. clay § 51.

kləd adj. clad.

klæg sb. gadfly § 41.

kljk vb. snatch away § 33.

— sb. tear, rent.

kljnk sb. lump of rock § 32 Note.

- klijyk* sb. blow, hit § 32.
klijp vb. clip, shear § 30.
klijpin taim sb. shearing time § 30.
kliu sb. clew § 101.
klija sb. 1. claw; 2. cleft hoof, of a cow § 135 Note.
klija sb., pl. clothes § 134.
klim vb. climb § 87.
klin adj. clean § 87.
klod sb. clod § 86.
klog sb. clog § 86.
klök sb. clock § 55.
klökhen sb. sitting-hen § 80.
klotjd adj. clotted § 79.
klothjad sb. simpleton § 79.
klyut sb. piece of cloth, rag § 111.
 — vb. mend, patch § 111.
kladər sb. climb into.
kobneč sb. cobweb § 79.
kök sb. cock § 81.
kök (yž) vb. prick (up ears) § 81.
kökkrä sb. cockcrow § 65.
kökən adj. proud conceited § 81.
kölöp sb. slice of ham or bacon § 80.
köpj sb. milking stool § 86.
köpibuk sb. copybook § 81.
köpineks adv. said when a child is carried on the shoulders, but seated just behind the neck § 86.
körn sb. corn § 82.
kō vb. call § 96.
krä sb. crow § 65.
krag sb. crag § 62.
krak sb. talk, chat § 64.
 — vb. complain.
kräl vb. crawl § 67 Note.
kram vb. cram § 62.
kramj vb. crawl upwards, scramble § 63.
kraun sb. crown § 119.
krektət sb. cricket (Acheta Domestica).
krēn sb. hook and chain used for hanging pots in the chimney § 52 Note.
kril sb. bench for pig killing.
krjuk sb. crook § 102.
krjukt adj. crooked § 102.
krjon vb. roar (of cattle) § 134.
krōft sb. croft § 79.
krōyk vb. croak § 86.
krök vb. die (of animals only) § 100.
krudz sb. curds § 72 Note.
krutj sb. crutch § 74 Note.
krud vb., sb. crowd § 111.
krjun sb. five-shilling-piece § 119.
krutj vb. crouch § 111.
kyd sb. cud § 70.
 — vb. pret. could § 76.
kym vb. come § 70.
kyntrij sb. country § 72.
kypl sb. couple § 72.
kyu sb. cow § 111.
kyuti or *kyutei*, sb. band used to fasten hind legs of cow when milking §§ 90, 129.
kyul adj. cool § 107, I.
kyurək sb. rake for scraping up § 109.
kyuər vb. cower § 111 Note.
kjort sb. court § 140, III.
kjot overcoat § 140, III.
kwaīt adv. quite.
kadi sb. donkey.
kantrjsaid sb. countryside.
kaslep sb. rennet bag § 95.
kərliu sb. curlew § 56.
kərsən vb. christen § 54.
kərsnmas sb. Christmas § 54.
lā adj. low § 66.
lad sb. lad § 62 Note.
ladj sb. ladle § 60.
laf vb., sb. laugh § 60.
lafter sb. 1. laughter; 2. brood — of chickens etc. § 60.
lagin cask-stave § 64.

- Ƶaɓp* vb. wander about after anything § 64.
 — sb. long journey after anything § 64.
- Ƶam* sb. lamb § 68.
- Ƶand* sb. land § 68.
- Ƶay* adj. long § 68.
- Ƶārɓ* vb. learn § 68.
- Ƶas* sb. lass § 62 Note.
- Ƶast* adj. last § 60 Note.
 — sb. shoelast § 60 Note.
 — vb. last § 60 Note.
- Ƶaʃkōm* sb. a large comb § 64.
- Ƶaup* vb. leap § 118.
- Ƶəqər* sb. leather § 40.
 — vb. hurry, hasten.
- Ƶəg* sb. leg § 41.
- Ƶəp* (ʏp) vb. wrap (up).
- Ƶət* vb. seek, search § 53.
- Ƶēi* sb. scythe § 130.
- Ƶeistɓ* sb. stone for sharpening scythe on § 130.
- Ƶig* vb. 1. lie; 2. lay § 29.
- Ƶim* sb. 1. limb; 2. mischievous child § 29 Note.
- Ƶiuk* sb., vb. look § 102.
- Ƶiəd* sb. load § 131.
 — sb. lead (plumbum) § 137.
 — vb. load § 131.
 — vb. lade out § 131.
- Ƶiəf* sb. leaf § 137.
- Ƶiəm* adj. lame § 131.
- Ƶiən* adj. lean, thin § 135.
- Ƶiər* sb. liar § 135 Note.
- Ƶiəst* adj. least § 135.
- Ƶiət* adj. late § 131.
- Ƶiəp* sb. barn § 132.
- Ƶiəθ* adj. loath § 134.
- Ƶiəv* vb. leave § 137.
- Ƶi* vb. lie (mentiri) § 90.
 — sb. lie § 90.
- Ƶik* vb. leak § 87.
- Ƶin* vb. lean.
- Ƶiy* sb. heather § 31 Note.
- Ƶit* sb. light § 91.
- Ƶit* adj. 1. light; 2. light of weight § 91.
- Ƶiʃ* adj., active, nimble.
- Ƶiɓtər* vb. loiter § 127.
- Ƶok* sb. a lot.
- Ƶopəd* adj. congealed, coagulated (of blood etc.) § 79.
- Ƶord* sb. lord § 82 Note.
- Ƶos* sb. loss § 79.
 — vb. loose an animal, by death § 79.
- Ƶot* sb. lot § 79.
- Ƶō* sb. law § 98 Note.
- Ƶōf* sb. loaf § 97.
- Ƶōm* sb. loam § 97.
- Ƶōvinz* int. of surprise § 100.
- Ƶymp* sb. lump § 73 Note.
- Ƶyud* adj. loud § 111.
- Ƶyup* sb. 1. loop; 2. stitch in knitting.
- Ƶyv* vb., sb. love § 70.
- Ƶyən* sb. lane § 142.
- Ƶyəs* vb. loose § 140.
- Ƶag* sb. ear.
- mad* adj. angry, vexed § 60.
- madɓ* vb. confuse § 60.
- maʃt* vb. act foolishly § 64.
- mak* vb. make (rare) § 60.
- māk* sb. maggot § 69.
- mākəlɓ* adv. partly, gradually § 60.
- man* sb. man § 60.
- mānqər* vb. maunder § 69.
- māpmənt* sb. nonsense § 69.
- markət* sb. market § 60.
- marə* sb. match, equal § 60.
- maud* sb. mould, earth § 115.
- maudɪwarp* sb. mole § 115.
- maʃər* sb. matter § 64.
 — vb. like, care, e. g. a *sydɓt* *maʃər dɪwənt* § 64.
- mauʃ* sb. mouth § 112.
- mədɓ* }
məl } vb. meddle § 43 Note.

- mək* vb. make (usual form cf. *mak*) § 42.
məl sb. mallet.
məldər sb. a quantity of corn § 41.
mən vb. mean § 52 Note.
məns sb. kindness, politeness, hospitality §§ 43 Note, 800.
mənsful adj. kind, hospitable § 43 Note.
məzd adj. confused, silly § 52, II.
məzī vb. confuse § 52, II.
məzīn sb. idiot (rare) § 52, II.
milk sb. milk § 29.
mīf adv. much § 86.
mīzī vb. drizzle § 39.
mīəl sb. meal § 135 Note.
mīəlark sb. mealchest § 60.
mīən adj. mean § 135.
mīər sb. mare § 131 Note.
mīəst adj. most § 134.
mīəstn sb. boundary stone § 131 Note.
mīdə sb. meadow § 92, II.
mōdkap sb. a kind of close-fitting cap formerly worn by women § 86.
mōidər vb. trouble, perplex.
mōs sb. moss § 79.
mūd sb. mud § 70.
 — vb. pret. would, might.
mūdər sb. mother § 75, III.
mūl sb. dust (of peats) § 71.
mūnī sb. money § 72.
mūun sb. moon § 107, II.
mərī adj. merry §§ 54, 55, II.
maʃl sb. mussel § 95.

nā vb. know § 65, III.
 — vb. gnaw § 65, I.
nab(ət) vb. grasp at § 61.
naif sb. knife § 121.
nain num. nine § 122.
nap vb. hit, knock § 64.
natərel sb. simpleton § 62.
naut sb. nothing § 114.

nautətdau sb. neerdoweel § 114.
nəb sb. 1. flat bill, e. g. *dyk nəb* but *hən bjək* § 90; 2. toe of shoe or boot, e. g. *syu nəb* § 40.
nəbər sb. neighbour § 45.
nədər conj. neither § 51.
nəkst adv. next.
nəf adj. nesh, soft, tender § 40.
nīknjəm sb. nickname § 41.
nīn adj. none.
nīt vb. knit § 29.
nīvə adv. never § 37.
nīə adj. no § 134.
nīəbədī sb. nobody § 184.
nīəd vb. knead § 135 Note.
nīəf sb. fist § 136.
nīəm sb. name § 184.
nīər prep. and adv. near § 135 Note.
nīərđər adv. nearer § 135 Note.
nīər sb. kidney (rare).
nīəv sb. knave § 181.
nīd vb. need § 92.
nīdl sb. needle § 92, II.
nīt sb. night § 91.
nōd vb. nod § 86.
nōk vb. knock § 86.
nūu adv. now § 111.
nūuz sb. noose.
nūəz sb. nose § 140.

əd adj. 1. odd, peculiar; 2. a few, e. g. *əd kēsəz*.
əf adv. off.
ən prep. on § 79.
əpən vb. open § 79.
ərđər vb. order § 81.
ərīət sb. orchard § 82.
əv (əv, ə) prep. 1. of; 2. on.
əvəlīəf adv. overleaf.

ō adj. all § 96.
ōləs adv. always § 96.
ōməst adv. almost § 96.

- sb. frog § 61.
 sb. pint § 128.
 sb. palm of hand § 67 Note.
 o. pair.
 sb. park § 60.
 'adj. dangerous § 60.
 sb. part § 62.
dž sb. partridge § 62.
 sb. paddock, small field § 60.
 . pay § 52.
 b. pelt.
g sb. small cake § 39.
 o. pig (rare) § 29.
 sb. pigsty § 71 Note.
 sb. small basin with a handle
 ed to it. § 39.
 o. pitch § 29.
rk adj. pitchdark § 29.
 b. roost, perch § 139.
 o. peat § 139.
 ' sb. hole from which peat
 been got § 139.
 sb. peeling, peel.
 sb. place § 132.
 sb. lungs of animals used for
 meat § 76.
 sb., vb. plough § 108.
ilt sb. plough handle § 36.
 sb. porridge § 81.
 sb. catkin, palm § 96; cf.
sandə = Palmsunday.
 b. wander aimlessly, also sb.
 00.
yp vb. prise up.
 s vb., sb. promise.
 adj. proud.
 iz sb. peats taken from the
 with the grass, etc. on them
 9.
 vb. print § 57, II.
 vb. press, entice § 57, II.
 sb. pound § 73.
 vb. punch, hit §§ 73, 311.
 o. put § 72 Note.
 b. pull § 110.
pyuk sb. pimple.
pjak sb. bag, poke § 140, I.
pjar adj. poor § 140, III. .
rā sb. row (of potatoes etc.) § 65.
rag sb. hoarfrost § 61.
rai sb. rye § 124.
rait vb. write § 121.
raiv vb. tear, destroy § 121.
rakn vb. reckon § 60.
ramp vb. ruin, destroy, in phrase
 'ramp on raiv' § 63 Note.
rān sb. roe of a fish § 69.
ranlbōk sb. piece of wood from
 which pots are suspended in
 the chimney § 63 Note.
rant vb. rant § 64.
ray adj. wrong § 63.
rank adj. close together, rank § 63.
raf adj. rash § 61.
ratn sb. rat § 60.
ratf vb. retch § 60.
rau vb. row (e. g. a boat) § 116.
rauk vb. poke the fire § 120.
raundhayk sb. ring to which the
redstjak is fastened in the
 cowshed § 112.
raut sb. stir uproar § 120.
 — vb. pret. wrought § 114.
ravf vb. get confused in talking.
rēdər adv. rather § 52, I.
rēdž sb. rage § 52 Note 2.
rēn sb. rain § 51.
rēns vb. rinse § 50.
rēvat sb. rivet.
rīg sb. ridge § 36.
rigin sb. top of roof § 36.
riu vb. rue § 101.
riud sb. seven yards § 102.
riut sb. root § 102 Note.
riak vb. wander 'rake' § 132.
riap sb. rope § 134.
rjar vb. 1. rear, bring up; 2. rise
 on hind legs § 135.
riəs sb. race § 135.

- rjost* adj. reesty § 189.
rid vb. read § 92, II.
ridn adj. angry, peevish § 93.
rik sb. smoke § 92 Note.
rit adj. right § 91.
riþ sb. wreath § 92.
rozín sb. resin.
rub vb. rub § 72 Note.
ryðor sb. rudder § 75, III.
ryf adj. rough § 76.
ryud sb. a superficial measure used for land § 106.
ryuf sb. roof § 107, I.
ryød sb. road § 142.
ryør vb. cry, weep § 142.
rad adj. red § 94.
rad (*yp*) vb. tidy § 95.
rast vb. rest § 94.
ranf sb. a thickset man § 94.
redf sb. riddle (for cinders) § 58.
redstjak sb. pole to which cattle are fastened by means of the *raund-hayk*, in the stall § 59.
(t/fiz)-rem sb. frame in which the curds and whey are put to set in cheese making § 58.
ren vb. run § 58.
ref sb. rush § 58.

sā sb. saw § 65.
— vb. sow § 65.
said sb. side § 121.
sailk sb. small ditch § 121 (rare, see *gytør*)
sail vb., sb. sieve, strain § 121.
saklās adj. innocent § 61.
sakstn sb. sexton § 62.
sampler sb. sampler § 63 Note.
santer vb. saunter § 64.
sang sb. song § 63.
sartn adj. certain § 60.
sars vb. 1. serve; 2. feed (animals) § 60.
sās vb. scold § 65.
sati vb. settle § 60.

sepm num. seven § 46.
sednti num. seventy § 46.
segg sb. corn on hand or foot.
sepl vb. sell § 40.
sepn adv. temp. since, afterwards.
set vb. set § 40.
setn dyun = setting out.
siðorz sb. scissors §§ 31, 288.
sik (often *sijf*) pro. such § 29.
sikl sb. sickle (rare, the sickle is hardly used now, see *fjörin-hyuk*) § 29.
sinj sb. sinew § 29.
sijy vb. sing § 32.
sit vb. sit § 29.
sitfast sb. the separation of injured tissue from healthy, when a wound heals § 29.
siu vb. sew § 101.
siut vb. suit § 118.
siuor adj., adv. sure § 118.
sja sb. sea § 185.
— adv. so § 184.
sjak sb. sake § 131.
sjal sb. sale § 131.
sjam pro. same § 131.
sjan adv. soon § 138.
sjap sb. soap § 134.
sjar adj. sore § 134.
sjat sb. seat § 136.
— sb. soot § 138.
sjaetz sb., pl. rushes § 136, II.
si vb. see.
sik adj. sick.
sit sb. sight § 91.
skai sb. sky § 124.
skailark sb. skylark § 124.
skalap sb. a bit of a garment hanging loose § 62.
skanti adj. greedy, miserly § 61.
skart 1. adj. frightened; 2. with the skin knocked off § 60.
skaup vb. scoop § 120.
skēl sb. 1. shell § 41; 2. scale § 42.

- . scatter.
 s sb. division between two
 talls.
 b. beat.
 . an ill dressed person § 53.
 b. shift § 29.
 b. scald § 96 Note.
 vb. make an uproar also sb.
 .
 vb. call out, screech —
 ly of animals § 121.
 b. scratch § 64.
 sb. uproar § 120.
 'i adv. one on the top of
 er § 120.
 b. screw.
 b. bushy spot, shrub § 86.
 sb. school § 106.
 žsta sb. schoolmaster § 106.
 b. score § 140, I.
 . scour § 141 Note.
 sb. low backed long seat,
 a sofa § 64.
 b. noise made by a child
 crying § 68.
 slow.
 . ravine (rare).
 j. slack.
 . trim a hedge § 64.
 ij. wet of weather § 64.
 = slafi § 64.
 slay § 52 Note.
 . sledge § 40.
 žbyut vb. be untidy.
 . daub § 53.
 b. slake the thirst § 40.
 j. slippery § 52.
 walk slowly, aimlessly § 53.
 . slip § 29.
 sloe § 134.
 m sb. slowworm § 134.
 b. slake the thirst § 80.
 . a slothful, lazy person § 86.
 . mud § 77.
 adj. smart.
 smjt sb. distinguishing mark on
 sheep § 29.
 smō adj. small § 96.
 smyuk vb., sb. smoke § 107, I.
 smyut adj. smooth § 107, I.
 smark vb. smirk § 55.
 smat sb. smut.
 snā sb. snow § 65.
 snafi vb. act queerly § 60.
 snak sb. light meal § 60.
 snek sb. door catch.
 snekposet sb. rebuff.
 snek sb. snake § 52.
 snēp vb. check, snub, snip, hinder
 from growing § 53.
 snjak sb. sneak § 131.
 snjar sb. snare § 131.
 snil sb. snail.
 snot sb. mucus § 80.
 snquz vb. be half asleep, take a
 nap.
 snjar vb. snore § 140, I.
 snort vb. snort.
 sori adj. sorry § 82 Note.
 sora sb. sorrow § 79.
 sōt sb. salt § 96.
 sōv sb. salve § 96.
 sōvintaim sb. salvingtime (for
 sheep) i. e. Autumn § 96.
 spār vb. spare.
 spark sb. spark § 60.
 sparā sb. sparrow § 60.
 spēlk sb. rib of a basket § 40.
 spijik sb. chaffinch § 32 Note.
 spjad sb. spade § 131.
 spjak sb. spoke § 134.
 — vb. speak § 136.
 spil sb. small piece of wood,
 shavings.
 splaf vb. splash § 61.
 splatf sb. splotch.
 sprak adj. lively, vivacious § 60.
 sprij sb. 1. spring = Frühling;
 2. spring = Quelle § 32.
 spriəd vb. spread § 135, I.

- spruut* vb. sprout § 111 Note.
spyun sb. spoon § 107.
spur sb. spur § 70.
stak sb. stack § 60.
stakar vb. stagger § 61.
stamp vb. stamp § 63.
 — sb. stamp § 63.
stand vb. stand § 63.
stark adj. stiff § 60.
stau vb. stow away § 116.
steg sb. gander § 41.
stek vb. jib, refuse to go, of horses.
stekht adj. obstinate, not to be moved, of a horse etc.
steppfaðer sb. stepfather.
stjærz sb. stairs.
stjidi sb. anvil § 33 Note.
 — adj. steady § 33.
stjidl vb. walk lazily, irregularly § 33.
stjift sb. row (of potatoes) § 39.
stiu vb. stew § 103.
stjak sb. steak.
 — sb. stake § 131.
stjal sb. steal § 136.
stjan sb. stone § 134.
stjanþrú sb. stonethrow § 134.
stjatsman sb. small farmer, small landowner § 133.
stt sb. ladder § 90.
stok sb. loose tree stump § 79.
storkn vb. congeal, stiffen § 82 Note.
stop vb. stop § 80.
stök sb. stalk § 96.
stöl sb. stall § 96.
stþraiv vb. strive § 125.
stþray adj. strong § 63.
stþraul vb. stroll § 120.
stþrek adj., adv. straight § 40.
stþringl vb. sprinkle § 34.
stþrja sb. straw § 135.
stþrök vb. stroke § 97.
stþrök adj., pp. stricken, struck § 58.
stuf sb. stuff § 72.
stufin sb. stuffing § 72.
stump sb. stump § 73.
stut vb. stutter § 70 Note.
stjuk sb. stook i. e. twelve sheaves of corn. This word is generally used in Cumberland and is rare in Westmoreland — see *hatak* — §§ 60, 107, I.
stjul sb. stool § 107, I.
stjup vb. stoop.
(jät)-stjup sb. gatepost § 110 Note.
stär vb. stir § 55, II.
sud vb. pret. should § 75, I.
suk in vb. deceive § 76.
sym pro. some § 70.
symot pro. something § 70.
syn sb. sun § 70.
synda sb. sunday § 70.
supp sb. supper § 72.
syu sb. sow § 109.
syuk vb. suck § 111.
syun sb. swoon § 108.
syur adj. sour § 111.
sjal sb. sole (of boots etc.) § 140, I.
swadl vb. swathe, wrap § 60.
swain sb. pig § 121.
swap vb. exchange § 60.
swap sb. bacon rind § 60.
swäi vb. sway.
swil vb. swill § 29.
swin vb. make the way, wend e. g. *al in swin mi wëz hjom*; § 39.
swindz vb. singe § 39.
swing vb. swing § 40.
swjal vb. burn away, waste away, of a candle § 139.
swjær vb. swear § 136.
swjät vb., sb. sweat § 135.
swip vb. sweep § 92 Note.
swart vb. squirt.
fada sb. shadow § 60.
faf interj. fie! § 64.
fak vb. shake § 60.

- b. 1. wrist; 2. ring of watch, which the chain is hung.
).
 lj. shallow § 61.
 o. shame § 60.
 adj. ashamed § 60.
 st adj. shamefaced § 60.
 o., sb. shape § 60.
 . shelf § 86.
 . scree §§ 33, 234.
 sb. shepherd.
 . sheaf.
 muk sb. shearinghook § 136.
 pro. she.
 sheep § 87.
 lj. short § 82.
 phrase *git fot ov* = get rid of
 i.
 show § 98 Note.
 vb. shrink § 32.
 b.. shrub § 75, I.
 sb. shroud § 111.
 o. shovel §§ 75, I, 327.
 b. sugar § 72.
 b. cowshed § 74.
 . shoot § 75, I.
 . shoe, pl. *syuz*. *syun* is ob-
 e § 111.
 y sb. bootlace § 63.
 . sb. shoulder § 110.
 sb. shower § 111.
 . shuttle § 95.
 sb. shuttle cock § 95.
 o. slide §§ 54 Note, 234, 307.
 vb. peel off — of the sur-
 of stone §§ 54 Note, 234,
 . pieces of willow bark used
 fastening the twigs to a
 m § 65.
 sb. = *tāz*.
 b. scamp, scoundrel § 64.
 b. time § 121.
) sb. heather, *Erica Cinerea*.
tait adj. tight § 91 Note.
tak vb. take § 61.
talo sb. tallow § 60.
tay vb. sting § 61.
tayz sb. tongs § 60.
tar sb. tar § 60.
tarn sb. tarn § 60.
tart sb. tart § 62.
tēl vb. tell § 40.
tēl sb. tail § 51, I.
tēn num. ten.
tēt sb. tent § 43 Note.
tēp sb. tape § 52.
tēstrel sb. scoundrel, neerdoweel.
tētklor sb. tinker § 32.
tiyit sb. plover.
tiun sb. tune § 103.
tiup sb. tooth § 102.
tiupwark sb. toothache §§ 60, 102.
tja sb. toe § 134.
tja pro. the one, e. g. *tja hors*, *tjon*
on tydor § 134.
tjabl sb. table § 133.
tjad sb. toad § 134.
tjal sb. tale § 131.
tjam sb. team § 137.
 — adj. tame § 131.
tjap sb. ram § 139.
tjar vb. tire § 136.
tjotf vb. teach § 135.
tjav vb. have a hard, tiring walk,
 e. g. *tjav Priu tsnā*, also sb.
tjaz vb. 1. tease, annoy; 2. tease,
 separate § 135.
tš sb. tea.
 — vb. tie § 90.
tām vb. pour out § 89.
tōf adj. tough § 84.
topkūat sb. overcoat.
tōt vb. totter § 79.
tōtli adj. shaky, unsteady § 79.
tōterbog sb. quagmire § 79.
tōk vb. talk § 96.
ttrai vb. try § 125.
ttramp vb. tramp § 64.

trāp vb. saunter, wander § 69.
triu adj. true § 101.
trūp sb. truth § 101.
trōf sb. trough § 84.
trūbl sb. trouble § 72.
trūst sb., vb. trust.
trēmī vb. tremble § 57, II.
 — *fə* = want badly, wait anxiously for.
trēnī sb. wheel of wheelbarrow. § 57, I.
tsats sb. small potatoes § 64.
tsaup sb. rose-haw § 120.
tsēn sb. chain § 52 Note.
tsikn sb. chicken.
tsimlā sb. chimney § 81.
tsitī sb. cat § 39.
tsitiibōk sb. the upright beam which supports the roof §§ 39, 96.
tsiuz vb. choose.
tsokfyl adj. chockful § 84.
tsūak vb. choke § 140.
tsērñ sb. churn § 55, II.
ty (*tā*) prep. to § 75, III.
tyūqdar adv. together.
tyūmī vb. tumble § 72.
tyūl sb. tussle, scrimmage § 76.
tyul sb. tool § 107.
tyūzt up adj. entangled, towzled, of hair § 76.
twain vb. pine, dwindle away § 333.
twidl (*tyumz*) vb. move the thumbs one round the other § 39.
twilt sb. quilt § 31.
tāmorn (*tāmōrn*) adv. to-morrow § 82.

Paibl sb. porridge stick § 123.
pak sb., vb. thatch § 60.
pau vb. thaw § 113.
pēnk vb. thank § 44.
pēnks sb. thanks § 44.
pīnk vb. think § 36.
prā vb. throw § 65, III.

prefauld sb. threshold §§ 115, 263.
prjap vb. threep, scold § 137.
prī num. three § 89.
prid sb. thread.
prosl sb. thrush § 79.
prēst vb. thrust § 57, III.
pyne sb. thunder § 70.
pynaklōk sb. a kind of beetle § 7.
pyum sb. thumb § 111.
pyuznd num. thousand § 111.
portī num. thirty § 54.
portin num. thirteen § 54.

ðe, ðē pro. they.
ðen adv. then § 44.
ðī pron., adj. thy § 38.
ðisēl pro. thyself § 38.
ðjār adv. there § 135.
ðor (*ðer*) pro. these, those § 86.
ðyu (*ðu*) pro. thou 111.
ðyul = thou wilt.

ybm sb. oven § 75, I.
yp prep. up § 70.
ypbayk adv. upwards, up § 70.
ys pro., acc. pl. us § 76.
yuns sb. ounce.
yut adv., prep. out § 111.
yuar pron., adj. our § 111.
yūst sb. curds § 141, II.

valaik adv. probably, perhaps § 60
 Note.
varā adv. very § 60 Note.
vau vb., sb. vow § 119.

waīld adj. wild § 123.
wāmī vb. roll about § 66.
wālf adj. saltless, insipid, used of porridge §§ 60, 434.
wamp sb. wasp § 64.
waykl adj. loose, flaccid. Phrase *az waykl az a wēt eēk* § 63.
waykl abyt vb. totter about, of a feeble person § 63.

